# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 125. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIFTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### Important Financial Views of Secretary McCulloch, Etc.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

### Report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of Postmaster General Randall has been completed, and will be printed next week.

### Designs of Assistant Secretary Cooper.

Since Mr. Cooper of Tennessee has taken up his quarters at the Treasury Department, informally acting as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, has been a daily visitor there, and it is considered a settled thing that as soon as Mr. Cooper gets fairly on the track, after Chandler goes out, that Patterson and the White House party will run the Treasury Department to suit themselves. Some of the radical clerks are already shaking in their boots at the prospect of being ousted as soon as the White House clique gets fairly at work.

### Secretary McCulloch on the Finances.

Secretary McCulloch was overrun this morning with Senators and Representatives anxious to ascertain what will be the complexion of his forthcoming report; whether he will favor contraction, or modify his views in that respect.

Among those who called was Senator Fessenden, who had a long interview upon the financial situation. Secretary McCulloch yesterday and to-day assured those who called upon him that he saw no reason to change the opinions advanced in his former reports concerning the currency question.

### Opposition to a Resolution.

The resolution introduced on Thursday, in the House, by Representative Pike, of Maine, requesting Secretary McCulloch to furnish the names of all the detectives, special agents, and officers engaged in ferreting out frauds upon the Revenue, meets with considerable opposition at the Treasury Department, as it would be equivalent to exposing the secrets of this branch of the Department for the benefit of smugglers and others engaged in defrauding both the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments, and it is likely the information asked for will not be given, as it will be incompatible with the interests of the public service.

### The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury, for the week ending to-day, amounted to $544,000.

The amount shipped was as follows:—To the United States depository at Buffalo, New York, $37,000; to National Banks and others, $314,970. General Spinner holds in trust for National banks, according to the official report for this week, $378,684,700, of which $340,682,750 is security for circulating notes, and $3,800,950 for deposits of public moneys. The amount of National bank currency issued during the week, was $49,120·00, and the total issue to date, $204,535,671. From this is to be deducted the currency returned including worn out notes, etc., amounting to $5,237,795, which leaves an actual circulation at this date, $299,298,076. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $512,846.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William H. Green was arraigned upon the charge of forging the name of Franklin Voorhees, who keeps a tavern at No. 256 N. Front street, to a check for $200 on the Bank of Northern Liberties. The defendant was held for a further hearing.

Patrick Burk was charged with stealing a dog. He was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of

Diabetes,
Loss of Muscular Energy,
Physical Prostration,
Indigestion,
Non-retention or
Incontinency of
Urine,
Irritation,
Inflammation, or Ulceration of
the Bladder
and Kidneys,
Diseases of the
Prostate Gland,
Stone in the Bladder,
Calculus, and
all Diseases or
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease; and through neglect, the seed of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses appetite, the bowels are constipated, night-sweats come on and Consumption finally ends the patient's career.

For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

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# FIRST EDITION

## IMPORTANT BY SUBMARINE CABLES.

## The Eruption in Mount Vesuvius.

## Later from Cuba and the West Indies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### MOUNT VESUVIUS.

### The Volcano Still in Action—A Grand Eruption—Seven Streams of Lava.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced with fearful grandeur on the 14th instant, as reported in the despatch of that date, continues. The mountain is still sending forth pillars of fire from the old and newly formed craters, and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

### JAMAICA.

### Negro Disturbances and the Question of Their Suppression—Immigration from America—Treasury Deficit.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Falmouth, on the north side, between the negro soldiers and the new police force organized under the order lately issued by the Government. The blacks are on trial. The Government fears to adopt the step of calling out the militia to end the agitation, a step which appears necessary. Ex-Governor Eyre's method of suppressing insurrection by military force may be adopted.

It is said that the plan of immigration from the Southern States of America will be approved by the Executive. The Treasury returns exhibit a deficit of several thousand pounds sterling.

### PORTO RICO.

### Terrific Shocks of Earthquake.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—We have dates by the steamer Danube, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, to the 18th instant. Two appalling shocks of earthquake had been felt on the 18th instant, and the consternation among the whole people was terrible. Whether any damage was done by the earthquake was not ascertainable when the Danube left.

### ST. THOMAS.

### Safety of Passengers and Specie at St. Thomas—The Steamer Conway Safe—Tortugas Island Suffers from the Hurricane.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The steamer from St. Thomas has arrived with news to the 18th inst. The passengers and specie by the Solent had not been transferred to the Southampton steamer when the late hurricane set in, and consequently are safe. Only the island passengers had been transferred.

The steamer Conway is safe, as she has been got off Tortola, where she had got aground in the blow. The steamer Rhone was lost on leaving Peter's Island. The steamer Tamar left St. Thomas on the 14th inst. for Southampton. The island of Tortugas was washed over by a heavy sea during the hurricane.

### CUBA.

### The Authorities Quarrelling Over the Existence or Non-Existence of Cholera—Good Weather.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The terror-striking contrivances of the authorities have been discontinued here. The public are convinced of the non-existence of any epidemic. There are rumors of a scandalous scene at the hall of the municipality between the Governor and the presiding officer of the Health Inspectors. The latter is reported to have been dismissed. The weather here is superb, and the health of the city unsurpassed.

### The Row Between the Governor and Health Inspector—Riotous Scenes.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—A consultation was held in the town hall on the subject of the public health. Old Dr. Bustamente boldly contended with the civil Governor over the existence of cholera in Havana. This discussion led to an altercation, when the doctor's immediate arrest was ordered. He was, however, released at the instance of Dr. Zayas Landero.

An open cart was discovered steering towards the cemetery with what proved to be six empty coffins. It was followed by a mob that kept hooting all the way.

### No Demonstration to be Made in Honor of Maximilian's Remains at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Austrian steam frigate Novara is expected to put in here to coal. Admiral Tegethoff had communicated with the Cuban authorities, requesting them to avoid any demonstration on the arrival of the late Emperor's remains.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Progress of the War in Paraguay—The Paraguayans Defeated in Another Battle.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—In spite of the strenuous efforts of the British officious Secretary; Mr. Gould, in bringing about peace between Lopez and the allies, the war goes on, and now with better prospect of an early termination.

Villa del Pilar, reported in my last as probably abandoned by the allies, is, on the contrary, still held by them, and is to serve now as a basis for new operations, which, if successfully carried out, will soon place the allies in Asuncion, and drive President Lopez to the mountains or out of the country. All preparations are being made by the Brazilians to penetrate to the very centre of Paraguay by this new route, leaving only a corps of observation in front of Humaita, and the fleet to watch the enemy from Curupaity to Tuy-a-cue, and from this place to Humaita.

For the present but little is known of this new movement, and the army continues ostensibly the besieging operations around Humaita, while the fleet keep up a bombardment, which, if not effective in silencing the enemy, is at least useful in keeping off, for the time being, the thick swarms of gnats and mosquitoes that infest the river at every change of the wind to the north.

The fighting on the 24th ult., reported in my last only a few minutes before the Marmion left for New York, resulted in a loss to the Brazilians of five hundred men *hors de combat* and part of their train of provisions, ammunition and cattle. Elated with this success, the Paraguayans again attempted, on the 3d instant, a *coup de main* against the extreme right of the allied position at San Solano. But the Brazilian commander being on the alert, and riding at once to the threatened point, succeeded, after different movements, in drawing the enemy into a general engagement, which very naturally resulted in a complete victory for the allies, with a loss of not quite 100 men of the 2000 they had engaged, while the Paraguayans had 5000 men killed, besides a large number of wounded and 200 prisoners, out of a force of nearly 500 men, with which they commenced the attack. Since the 3d, no other movement of importance has been made; Lopez is incessantly moving from point to point, reviewing his troops and superintending everything, while the allies are busy hauling artillery to the front and receiving supplies of provisions and ammunition from this city and Montevideo, horses from the river Parana, province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The battalions of allied troops, stationed on the western bank of the Paraguay, maintain the communication free with the iron-clad fleet. Coals, provisions, ammunition, powder, etc., have to be taken in carts and on mule back along this route, which, though not extensive, is a difficult one for the important time lost and the enormous expense to the Brazilian Treasury.

An Argentine paper, commenting on the several reports that have been current lately about the dissolution of the alliance, and which were set on foot by the mission of the British Secretary of Legation to Paraguay, says:—The mission of "Gould," with all its ostentation, was perfectly sterile; it only succeeded in bringing from Paraguay five or six women, leaving the British subjects it went for. The British Legation little knows what is going to happen. Some of those unfortunate creatures have to die; possessing Lopez's secrets, which he will never consent to being divulged, they will not escape the fate which is reserved for them.

Some are answerable with their persons, and while not as secure as Lopez wants them, they will be kept in the horrible position in which they are. It is not known whether Mr. Gould saw them, or whether, being so much preoccupied with the negotiations for peace, he gave up his ostensible mission, or whether Lopez prohibited his seeing them. If the documents relative to this mission are not published, the country cannot help believing that its purpose was, and is, to dissolve the alliance and give Lopez the triumph which he hopes to obtain by this means.

Rumors have been afloat here for some days past, that important modifications were to be made in the Brazilian diplomatic corps, and as far as can be ascertained, it appears they are the following:—Baron de Penedo, his secretary, Costa Motta, and a son of the Baron, attache of the legation in Paris, are recalled, and the baron substituted by Senor Aranjo Ribeiro, now in Berlin; Baron de Itamaraca is to be sent to Belgium, and his place in Lisbon to be taken by Senor Magathaos, returned a month since from the United States, and who has been using all his influence not to go back to Washington, on the ground that it is too expensive to live in the great republic at present.

Of political or local news there is nothing of importance to mention. Trade, as a natural consequence of the war, is dull, and gold at 25 per cent. premium.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## THE COTTON TAX.

### Report of Special Commissioner Wells to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir:—As the question of the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax now levied upon raw cotton is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress at an early day, I have thought it expedient to anticipate so much of my annual report as relates to this subject, and accordingly herewith submit to you the accompanying statement, with the request that the same, if approved, be transmitted to Congress.

To this statement there is appended the report of the Committee of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, to whom was referred the consideration and examination of the samples of cotton there exhibited; a document which it has seemed desirable should be made public at the present time rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commissioners.

When the Internal Revenue tax of three cents per pound was imposed upon raw cotton, by the act of July 13, 1866, the average price of "middling" cotton in New York for the preceding twelve months had been in excess of forty cents per pound, and for the twelve months next succeeding was in excess of twenty-five cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burdensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on other forms of domestic industry.

At the same time it has been generally assumed in almost all previous reports and debates on the subject, that the tax on cotton was a temporary measure, called for and only to be defended on the ground of the necessities of the nation, and to be repealed at the earliest moment, when its continuance seemed likely to prove a serious impediment to domestic production, or an undesirable stimulus to the foreign cultivator. That these contingencies are now imminent, and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should no longer be adhered to, will, it is believed, appear evident from the following facts and statistics:—

The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of Indian cotton has been materially advanced during the past years through two agencies. First, by improvements in machinery for its manufacture; and, secondly, in consequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling; to the use of exotic seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have heretofore yielded the best staple to those where the production has been inferior.

It is to this latter agency that the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But be the causes what they may, it may be affirmed that where India cotton formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds the value of American, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-quarters, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy fabrics.

Evidence exists tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound on American cotton is equal to a premium of at least fifty per cent. upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is alleged to be even greater.

The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the price consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe in any one year was in 1860, when it amounted to 4,321,000 bales, equal to 1,844,700,000 pounds. Of this amount the United States furnished eighty-five per cent., and there can be but little doubt that a surplus of cotton goods was produced in that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 4,513,022 bales, averaging 362 pounds each, equal to 1,633,714,826 pounds, of which less than forty per cent. was from the United States. But this quantity, although somewhat less in pounds than the supply of 1866, was too great for the demand for consumption at the prices ruling, and about 300,000 bales were added to the stock on hand in European markets, which stock, on the 1st of January, 1867, the close of the European cotton year, was as follows:—In Great Britain, 581,570 bales; on the continent, 160,000 bales; total, 741,570 bales.

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as has been the custom in the United States in the returns of the census), the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation, from the fact that the cotton year of Europe is made up to the 1st of January, and that of the United States to the 1st of September, in bales of 400 pounds each:—

CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| American, about | 3,911,750 |
| Other varieties | 700,000 |
| Total | 4,611,750 |

SUPPLY OF EUROPE IN 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| American, about | 1,600,000 |
| Other varieties | 2,483,284 |
| Total | 4,084,285 |

The consumption of Europe in 1862, the year of smallest supply and of the highest prices, was 750,500,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, 1,876,250. The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1864 it was less than eight per cent. of a total of over 2,500,000 bales.

The crop of 1866 in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1867, is estimated to have been from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales, out of a total delivery of over 2,000,000 bales—the surplus being old cotton; but while this product was far more than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of free labor, the crop in question was in reality a failure, it having been cut short by a season more unfavorable than almost any heretofore experienced.

The season of 1867 has, however, proved most propitious, and the amount to come forward is estimated by few commercial authorities at less than 2,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000,000 bales.

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large rather than a small estimate of the present crop; and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 bales for home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 2,125,000, estimated at 400 pounds each. If now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1866 (and there is no evidence as yet of appreciable decrease), the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,485,000, making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 4,610,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year 1860, when there was undoubtedly a surplus; but of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than 47 per cent., instead of 85 per cent., in the year referred.

In short, under the stimulus of high prices the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption after recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But, in this bill of prices, the profit of the producer—resting upon the higher prices which invited his outlay—has, to a very great extent, and for the time, been lost.

When the American crop was in its supremacy, the average price of Surat cotton in Liverpool for the twenty years, 1841 to 1860, ranged from 3d. to 5½d. per pound. When it was 3d., in 1845, the import to Great Britain was only 155,000 bales; when it was 5½d., in 1855, the import was 680,000 bales. Thus it appears that the price regulated the quantity imported; and neither the import to Europe nor the export from India was any measure of the production of that mysterious country.

Though its export in annual average had been only about 400,000 bales, and much of that to China, when the American war made its sudden call for cotton, in 1861-2, India contributed more than 1,000,000 bales that season. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously; only that price called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years, cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, by the stimulus of wonderfully remunerative prices to the producers and forwarders.

It is, however, safe to assume that there has always (at least in modern days) been a latent capacity in that country to throw upon the market an extra and, perhaps, unexpected half million of bales of cotton in any year when the price should offer sufficient inducement; and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production, when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the recent completion of many hundred miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the Commissioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain the control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption.

In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hon. E. B. Mudge, of Massachusetts, to whom, as chairman of a committee, the subject of the future supply of cotton was especially referred for investigation, by his colleagues on the Commission. The conclusion of the report of this committee, not heretofore made public, are as follows:—

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the Committee present the following conclusions:—

1. That cotton-growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully as against all competition elsewhere.
2. That if burdened with a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted.
3. That, already familiar to our people in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profitable employment of surplus labor—that is, beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, in the production of something salable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained; and
4. That the importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt, so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated; and so far transcends the value of the present tax that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a "ha'penny 'orth of wisdom to a pound of folly."

The whole amount of internal revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $23,769,078·80; and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the southern section of the country, and constitutes an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury, yet, under all the circumstances, the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton—the same to take effect on its passage.

As yet but a small quantity of the new crop of cotton has been marketed, but if the repealing act be delayed to a later period, it will evidently work injustice to those producers who may be forced to send their crop forward immediately, unless the removal of the tax should be deferred to take effect at the close of the present cotton year, September 1, 1866.

If a repeal of the tax, to take effect immediately, should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts, it is understood, are proposed, and possibly already made, for the purchase of cotton, tax unpaid, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus insuring to the speculator or exporting buyer again equivalent to the amount of the tax.

It seems desirable, therefore, that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as at the date named in the act remained unsold by the producer, all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, if it has not already done so. Only in this way can the relief go where it is intended, viz., to the impoverished cultivator.

It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the Committee of the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, assisted by B. E. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, have collected, and caused to be suitably arranged, a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton-growing districts of the world; which collection they proffer to the Government, with the suggestion that it be placed, for preservation and reference, in one of the public offices at Washington; in which suggestion the Special Commissioner cordially concurs.

I am, Sir, yours, most respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

### A Whole Family Roasted Alive.

The following extraordinary and lamentable occurrence is recorded in the Montreal *Witness* on the 17th:—

A family of four, on Saturday night, perished in the flames of their own building, which, along with themselves, was burned under the following circumstances:—At about 12 o'clock, a two-story wooden dwelling-house, standing on Forfar street (a new street leading from the river to the G. T. Works, Point St. Charles) was discovered to be on fire. The tenants on the ground floor were a person named Shaw and his family—the latter consisting of his wife and two young children. The light from the burning premises was greater than usual, and guided by it, the fire brigade rapidly arrived from the Central, Chaboillez Square, and other stations. Streams of water were turned on, and while the firemen were playing upon the house, a neighbor stated that a family were being burned within it.

On hearing this Mr. Alfred Perry and others strove to enter, but were driven back by the flames. At length, the fire having been somewhat subdued, Chief Bertram and Assistant Chief Patton, with several firemen, effected their way in, but not until it was too late to save life. On entering the small apartment they found that a bed which it contained had been burned until it now rested on the floor. Between the head of this bedstead and the wall was a wooden chest, and on the lid lay the body of a grown-up person, who proved to be Mrs. Shaw, the mother of the family. At her feet was the body of a child, seemingly about three years of age. These were carried out, and on the men returning and making further search, amid the smoke and fire, they found among the debris under the bed the body of an infant of some nine months old.

The body of Shaw, the father, was still missing, and though a lengthened search was made for it, it could not be found. A person at length came up and said he had seen Shaw running along the street to give the alarm. This proved to be a mistake, but the firemen, acting thereon, gave up the search, and after having more thoroughly extinguished the fire, returned to their respective stations. They had not been gone very long before the flames broke out again, but two persons, named Fisher and Stavely, who lived near, extinguished them with a few buckets of water, and, while doing so, saw the leg of a man protruding from the rubbish of a wall, and, on clearing it away, Shaw's body was discovered. Shaw was, we believe, a pattern-maker, employed at Mr. Bartley's engine works. It is stated that he was of intemperate habits, and that he and his wife returned home on Saturday night under the influence of liquor.

### A Barbarous Ordeal.

The Bombay *Gazette* has the following:—"Nagjee Sewjee, a native of Morbee, having his banking shop at Jamnuggur, sent treasure amounting to 8000rs. on Magh Shoodh 11th in Savunt 1920, on a camel, in charge of its driver named Chakee Soomar, accompanied by a sepoy named Sabhoy. On the same night the treasure was plundered on the road between Veerpur and Sunnara. The karbharee (agent) of Morbee at this time was Tirrultichund Vukutchund, who conducted the affairs of the State. Nagjee Sewjee, the sowcar, was a relative of this karbharee, and taking advantage of this circumstance, brought a charge of theft against the camel driver, Chakee Soomar. The karbharee, without consulting the chief, resorted, at the instigation of Nagjee, to the rude and barbarous test of putting his hands into boiling oil to try the innocence of the camel driver. The moment the chief of Morbee heard of this he not only reprimanded the karbharee, but was about to visit him with stronger marks of his displeasure but for his death, which took place within only a fortnight since. The camel driver rightly complained against the ordeal to which he was subjected to the agency at Rajcote, and for this act of inhumanity on the part of the late karbharee, the chief of Morbee exacts from Nagjee Sewjee, and pays to the camel driver, the life pension of 100rs. per annum."

# SECOND EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

### Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 23—Noon.—Consols for money opened firm at 94; United States Five-twenties, 73⅞; Illinois Central, 85⅞; Erie, 46½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—Noon.—Cotton opens heavy at 8¼d. for upland middlings, and 8½d. for Orleans middlings. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

Refined Petroleum has declined to 1s. 4d.

### The Virginia Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23—Noon.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 9th inst., arrived here to-day.

### Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅛. United States 5-20s, 70 11-16; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie Railroad, 47.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, though rather more doing. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. Lard, 51s. Bacon, 48s. Provisions and produce unchanged.

### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

### Speech of Lord Lyons on Presenting his Credentials to Napoleon—Reply of the Emperor—Particulars of the Defeat of Garibaldi, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer America has arrived, with European dates of the 12th.

Lord Lyons, in presented his credentials to the Emperor Napoleon, said "that the cordial relations existing between France and England have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries and to the happiness of the whole world. The instructions of the Queen especially prescribe to me to spare nothing to maintain and strengthen those relations."

The Emperor replied:—"I am pleased with the sentiments which you have expressed in the name of the Queen. I appreciate their full value, and, for my part, I respond to them by sincere attachment to her person and family. From the commencement of my reign one of my most constant objects has been to maintain with Great Britain those friendly relations which have already borne so many fruits. I doubt not you will exert yourself to maintain the relations so useful to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world. The remembrance of your father, and your personal qualities, assure to you the warmest welcome by us."

It was believed that between two hundred and fifty and three hundred lives were lost by the colliery explosion at Ferndale, South Wales.

The troops sent against Garibaldi consisted of three thousand Pontifical troops and two thousand French, acting as a support and turning on two flanks. The French loss was two killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Pontifical loss was twenty killed and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. The Garibaldian loss was six hundred dead left upon the field and wounded, in proportion with 1600 prisoners taken to Rome and 700 sent to the frontier. The Chassepot rifle did wonders.

### Weston the Pedestrian.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Weston reached Stryker, Ohio, fifty miles, at 2·20 this morning, and commenced his fourth attempt to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours, but abandoned it in consequence of a discrepancy in the distance given by his card and actual distance, which he found considerably greater than was supposed. He leaves Stryker at noon, and expects to commence his fifth attempt from a point between Rome and Ligonier, Ind.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅛; Reading, 95⅜; Canton Co., 40; Erie Railroad, 70⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅛; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 79⅛; New York Central, 113⅛; Illinois Central, 129⅞; Cumberland preferred, 27⅛; Missouri 6s, 94⅝; Hudson River, 124; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108; do. 1864, 105⅛; do. 1865, 106⅛; do. 1867, 107⅛; Ten-forties, 101⅛; Seven-thirties, 105⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109@109⅛. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 139⅛.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour dull, with a decline of 10@20c; sales of 4500 barrels; State, $8@10; Ohio $9·40@12·75; Western, $8@11; Southern, $9·75@14; California, $11·50@13·25. Wheat declining. Corn dull; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·33@1·36. Oats quiet; Western, 79c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·65. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

### The Late Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The Hartford *Courant* closes an obituary notice of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck as follows:—

"For many years Mr. Halleck has led a very quiet life in Guilford, with a beloved sister, occasionally visiting New York briefly, and noting its marvellous changes. Few ever equalled him in the arts of conversation, and his humor and genial courtesy of the old school were charming indeed, even in his latest years. A letter written to a friend in this city a few weeks ago is a model of graceful expression and kindly feeling, and the age of the writer could not be suspected from its firm and legible penmanship. We saw him last September in the streets of Guilford, walking erectly and easily, and as of old, remembering to say only pleasant words. He remarked that he had been writing autographs, 'for,' said he, 'every year or two some friendly paragraph about me takes a run in the papers, and it is always followed by requests for my autograph, in language more or less flattering to an old man, and though they do not always think of the return postage, it gives me pleasure to comply.' And with a salute that would have well befitted the elegant young poet of society in 1820, on Broadway, he passed along."

### Judge Chase's Conservatism—A Reminiscence.

The newspaper discussion touching the alleged conservatism of Chief Justice Chase reminds us of a remark made by the Rebel John C. Breckinridge. The writer of this was at Frankfort, Kentucky, to sketch the inauguration ceremonies of Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky several years before the war. We were talking with Mr. Breckinridge in front of the office of the Frankfort *Yeoman*, and the name of Mr. Chase was mentioned. Mr. Breckinridge promptly responded that he was a man of great ability, and was in reality "one of the most conservative men in the country. By organization and temperament he is a conservative. It is impossible for a man of his intellect to be otherwise." We asked, "Why, then, do you denounce him on the stump as a fanatical, radical abolitionist?" "Oh," replied Mr. B., with a peculiar shrug of the shoulders, "that's quite another thing. That's politics." Mr. Breckinridge's judgment of Chief Justice Chase was undoubtedly correct.—*Dayton Journal.*

THE LORD MAYOR'S STAGE COACH.—Mr. Wilson, Alderman of London, has just made a speech to persuade his colleagues "not to be parties to so suicidal an act as the abolishing any part of the ancient ceremonies of the corporation of London, or to relinquish the use of so imposing a symbol of its honor and dignity" as the state coach.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The "Allaire Will Case"—The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—Justice Smith.—Francis W. Roe et al. vs. Calicia A. T. Allaire, executrix, etc. This case, the details of which have been heretofore fully reported in our columns, was summed up on Wednesday and Thursday, and the jury charged on Thursday, and directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Friday morning.

The point in the case to be decided was whether the will of James P. Allaire, deceased, formerly the well-known proprietor of the "Allaire Works," in this city, was obtained from him by defendant, his second wife, by undue influence, to the prejudice and detriment of plaintiffs, the surviving children by Mrs. Allaire's first wife.

The property in question, bequeathed, is variously estimated from as low as $50,000 to as high as $800,000. Counsel for plaintiffs, Mr. James T. Brady, in summing up, contended that there was nothing in the evidence warranting the presumption that Mr. Allaire would have made this will, leaving the bulk of his property to his second wife and his son by her, unless undue influence had been used by this second wife.

Counsel for defendant, John Sibham, contended that the evidence showed that Mr. Allaire was ill-treated by the children by his first wife (plaintiffs); that he had good reasons for making the will as he did; that it was made eight years before his death, and frequently shown by him, during those eight years, to many persons, to whom he said it was his will, and that he had good reasons for making such a will.

The jury, after being out all night, came into Court on Friday morning, and after informing the Court that they had not agreed, were requested by the Court to use their best endeavors to agree, as the case was important, and this was a second trial. The jury then retired again, but about noon came into Court again, and, after stating their inability to agree, were discharged.

The jury stood, nine of the opinion that *no* undue influence had been used, to three of the contrary opinion—a somewhat remarkable contrast to the opinion of the jury on the former trial, the jury then standing nine of the opinion that undue influence *had been* used to three of the contrary opinion.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867. }

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were unchanged; '64 5-20s sold at 105¼; 112⅝ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 108 for '62 5 20s. City loans were dull and lower; the new issue sold at 101½@101⅝, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49⅝, no change; Reading at 48, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 50⅜, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 125½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30½, no change. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 105 for Northern Liberties; 54 for Girard; 90½ for Western; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29⅞@30, a slight decline.

In low-priced Coal shares there was more doing. New York and Middle sold at 2⅜, and Fulton at 4⅝; 2½ was bid for Green Mountain, and 3⅝ for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¾; 11 A. M., 139¾; 12 M., 140⅛; 1 P. M., 139⅞, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 5-20s '64.cp | 105⅜ | 15 sh Mech Bk | 30½ |
| $1000 do.'64.cp | 105⅜ | 12 sh Penna R.....ls. | 49⅝ |
| $200 City 6s, New | 101⅝ | 100 do.....ls.c. | 49⅝ |
| $1100 do..New...ls. | 101⅝ | 100 sh Leh N stk...b60. | 30 |
| $6000 do..New | 101½ | 100 sh Leh V R.....b60. | 50⅜ |
| $700 do..O.Gas,ls. | 97½ | 1 sh Morris Cl Pf | 90 |
| $2500 Pa 6s, 1 series | 103½ | 100 sh Read R | 48 |
| $2000 Pa R 2 m 6s | 93½ | 100 sh Fulton C | 4⅝ |
| $3000 C & Am 6s, '89 | 93½ | 100 sh N Y & Mid | 2⅜ |
| 6 sh C & Am R.....c. | 125½ | | |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@140⅛: U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅜@101⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼@119½; May, 1865, 117¼@117½; August, 1865, 116¼@116½; September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; October, 1865, 115½@115⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, 107¼@107½; 10-40s, 101½@101¾; 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105¼. Gold, 139⅝@139⅞.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.—The Flour Market presents no new feature. There is a limited inquiry for shipment and 600 barrels St. Louis winter Wheat sold on secret terms. The home consumers purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $7·50@8·50 for superfine, $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and dull. We quote at $8·50@8·75 ℔ barrel. Corn Meal is held at $6·75 ℔ barrel for Brandywine.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and the demand for this description is fair at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·55 for prime. Rye is steady, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·75. Corn—The demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are not so firm. Sales of yellow at $1·75, and winter mixed at $1·40. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c. Barley is quite active. Sales of 16,000 bushels Western, a straight lot, at $1·50. Barley Malt is unchanged.

Bark—A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron sold at $55 ℔ ton.

Provisions are dull, and prices favor buyers.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........52 | 11 A. M........57 | 2 P. M........56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Sallie B. Bateman, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr S. Wilson, Novell, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr Marion Gage, Sheppard, Barbados, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Wide World, Hildreth, Charleston, Scott & Sons.

St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig George Amos, Ward, 22 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Providence.

Schr Boston, Smith, from Pawtucket.

Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Quintero, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas previous to 22d inst.

Schr J. A. Crawford, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr H. McFadden, Sharp, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst.

Schr S. Fish, Davis, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Mary Emily, Adams, from Chowan River for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 21st inst.

Schr J. N. Griffin, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.

Schr Margaret, Samson, hence, at Galveston 14th instant.

Schr J. Magee, Lynch, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.

Schrs E. N. Perry, Hamilton, from Portland, and Ald. Smith, from Salem, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs L. Hunter, Berry; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; S. & F. Corson, Brower; M. Reinhart, Hand; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; J. Ricordo Javo, Farrell; M. Riley, Riley; J. W. Vannaman, Sharp; T. J. Trafton, Talpey; R. Shaw, Shaw; A. Garwood, Godfrey; Vashti Sharp, Sharp; L. & A. Babcock, Smith; W. Wallace, Scull; and R. H. Shannon, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 21st inst.

Schr Eva May, Richards, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.

Schr J. Trueman, Gibbs, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Arrived, steamships America, from Southampton, and Tripoli, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—The steamer Empire has arrived from Georgetown, bound for New York. Also, schr Annawan, from Honduras for Baltimore, whose captain was left at Key West sick.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, Slocum, from Rio de Janeiro.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from Havana.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Immediate Duties of Congress.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

Congress assembles this week under circumstances far different from any which either this or the preceding Congress ever had to meet. Sustained by the consciousness of popular favor, and fearing only to seem too slow for the popular will, the majority in the last two sessions were careless upon some points which careful thinkers knew were of vast importance to the country, and which, as the last few months have proved, were of no small importance to the party. For though it is singularly difficult to interest the American people in the philosophy of finance, and hard to make them appreciate any abstract propositions on the subject, they are quick enough to appreciate results, and perfectly ready to visit all their political managers with wrath if the course of public affairs is injurious to business.

It is well known that the past year has been a very unsatisfactory one to the commercial and manufacturing classes in every respect, and that the farmers have felt their taxes, direct and indirect, to be a load disproportioned to their income. The dissatisfaction thus excited, as every intelligent politician knows, has had a very large share in bringing about the reverses of this fall. Many of those Republicans who have deserted their party on account of the untoward results of its financial policy, have been eager advocates of the very worst features of that policy, and have not now the least idea of the points in which it is really at fault. All this is not to be wondered at, nor will it be of any use to demonstrate to the grumblers that they could have done no better. Men who take the position of leaders in public affairs are bound to know how to succeed, and cannot excuse their incompetency by proving the equal incompetency of their censors. The Army of the Potomac was long cursed with commanders who abounded in excuses, when the best excuse they could have given was to resign positions for which they were totally unfitted by nature. The Republican party cannot afford to run the same career, for in politics Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor are rarely succeeded by Five Forks and Appomattox.

Congress assembles under the influence of a strongly adverse public sentiment, in appearance at least. The splendid majority of 450,000 which sustained it twelve months ago has dwindled to almost nothing. What can be done to meet the wishes of the people, to restore public confidence in the party which Congress leads, and to give to the country that stability which parties are worse than useless if they do not subserve?

The answer can be given wisely only by first ascertaining what are the grounds of popular discontent, and in what degree Congress is censurable for their existence. These grounds may, to the best of our comprehension of them, be briefly described as the negro question, taxation, currency, corruption. Local issues we omit, although important, because not within the province of Congress.

1. The negro question has had a more widespread influence than any other, although we do not think it has had so much effect in most of the States as other motives to discontent. We propose to deal fairly with this difficulty of politics, and to acknowledge frankly the extent to which it has interfered with party success, and also our own share of responsibility in the matter. It would be vain to deny that the fidelity of the Republican party to the cause of equal rights, in its application to the negro, has been one of the chief causes of its heavy losses in Ohio, California, New Jersey, and Maryland. The superior strength of the sentiment of vengeance in the popular mind over that of simple justice is strikingly illustrated by the result in Kansas, where the people have refused to enfranchise the negro, by over 8000 majority, and at the same time have disfranchised deserters and disloyal men, by over 1000 majority. It is still twice as popular to hang your enemies as to help your friends.

Negro suffrage at the North, moreover, is evidently intolerable to many who are willing to force it upon the South. Such has always been our own impression of the public mind. It is not a very generous or very creditable state of feeling; but it exists, nevertheless, and must be taken into account in studying political forces. Nor is it prudent, or even just, to denounce with bitterness those who participate in the sentiment. Some good and kind-hearted men, who oppose negro suffrage at the North because it would increase the corruptible elements of the Republican party—already too numerous—favor it at the South because they see no other way to secure equal civil rights or the permanence of the Union. But negro suffrage is none too popular, whether existing North or South. It is not to be denied that the complete supremacy of the negro in some of the Southern States is extremely repulsive to many Republicans, and is deprecated by many more. We have on previous occasions expressed the opinion that the negro is not to be blamed for the course which he has taken; but for all that a wiser course was possible, especially in Virginia; and the Republican party may have to pay dearly for the want of more prudent management at the South. The consolidation of the negro vote was a desirable and indispensable means of reconstruction; but the co-operation of white men, even if a little tardy, should have been cheerfully accepted, and they should have been allowed a weight in the party proportioned to the numbers of their race, and not merely to their own number.

The practical question now, however, is whether Congress shall recede from the ground it has taken. We say emphatically, No! Congress, in so far as it embodies the ideas of freedom and nationality, has never had any option except between the path which it took last spring and total ruin. We do not mean that all the details of the Reconstruction acts were essential; but their main ideas, other than the disfranchising clauses, were of vital importance. We certainly do not advise the desertion of a wise and necessary path merely because it proves to be a little more difficult than was expected. This is an issue of life and death, and Congress would commit suicide if it should draw back from the work of Southern reconstruction. On this issue the leaders must fight to the last, waiting for the people to draw up to their support, and confident of final victory, no matter how long delayed.

But the people will not long hesitate upon this question if the political action of the colored race at the South is guided by wise counsels. The zeal of the negro has been sufficiently roused. He has shown that he knows his friends at the North. He must now be so guided as to demonstrate also his prudence, forbearance, and deference to superior wisdom. He must show his fitness to share in the government of the whole country, as well as his ability to protect himself by means of his vote. And this can be brought about, we verily believe, by a judicious example at Washington, and a little wholesome advice from the leading members of Congress.

2. Taxation in all its departments is a subject which Congress ought to deal with on far different principles from those which have hitherto guided its action—if, indeed, it can be said to have had any principles on the subject. It is well known that the intolerable pressure of taxation has had much to do with the untoward political results of the year. Many branches of business, once active and profitable, have been taxed into stagnation, and some have been actually taxed out of existence. Commissioner Wells, in his able report of last year, founded upon careful study of his subject, both theoretically and practically, pointed out in the clearest manner both the disease and the remedy. His labors were treated with contempt, and rewarded by a mean plot to abolish his office, one of the most useful and usefully filled of any in the United States. The plot failed, happily for the country; but his advice was discarded in favor of the crude notions of men who knew nothing whatever of the science which lies at the foundation of a sound fiscal system, and who cared for nothing except to push their own private schemes. We hope for a somewhat wiser course of action now. Political success, it is plain, cannot be had without a reform in the mode of raising revenue. And if the majority of Congress are not yet satisfied that it is their best policy to follow the advice of the few men who, like Mr. Wells, understand the subject, instead of exercising their own intuitive genius at the expense of the country, they have not as much sense as we give them credit for.

3. The currency will probably be the first subject with which Congress will occupy itself; and we must frankly say that we expect no good from its action. The West is eager for "money;" and the lower House will undoubtedly do its best to reopen the currency mill which Mr. McCulloch keeps closed so firmly. It will do its utmost for inflation; and inflation, no matter in what degree, means bankruptcy and disgrace. As the New York *Times* lately said, no issue of $2,500,000,000 in currency is needed to decide our fate. $400,000,000 will do it just as effectually; indeed, $100,000,000 would pretty nearly settle the question. If the country once revives, in time of peace, the practice of debasing the currency by the issue of new legal-tenders, it can never stop short of total repudiation. Our reliance is placed upon the sound sense and integrity of the Senate, and that failing, we shall look hopefully, for the first time, for a veto from the President. It is his last chance for vindicating his reputation, and for making the veto honorable; and we sincerely pray that he may not let it slip if the occasion comes. But we also trust that the Senate will not let him have the occasion. The House, we fear, is past praying for.

4. The corruption which deeply affects both the political parties of the country is naturally and properly avenged by the people mainly upon the party in power. It would be idle to ask our public men to do anything against this monstrous evil directly. They are all cowards in its presence. But many of them are really desirous to put an end to or limit it, if they can do so without attacking it directly in the persons of its representatives. Even some men who have grown fat upon public plunder are heartily willing that all *future* robbery should be prevented; and some of them will render material aid in preventing others from profiting by their example. The most effective way in which Congress can do anything for this purpose, so desirable for the interests of the public and of the dominant party, is by simplifying the business of the revenue department and the machinery of public business in general. Every new tax is the parent of new frauds. Every superfluous official is an ally of corruption. He generally maintains his position by corrupting others, and his family by corrupting himself.

With local issues Congress has nothing to do. It has an abundance of work before it in the fields of which we have spoken, and others which fall within its province. All considerations of public good, and, as a means to that, of party success, appeal to its courage, its moderation, its prudence, its integrity, for the full performance of its duty at this time. The maintenance of the Union, though probable, is not infallibly assured without guarantees for the maintenance of liberty and national good faith. To perfect these guarantees, to clear away the financial difficulties of the country, to purify the administration of public business—these are the duties of the present Congress. It will have the prayers of all good men for its success, and the blessings of all if it succeeds.

### The Speech of the Emperor.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The sword of Damocles, always suspended over the peace of Europe by a single hair, trembled as if it would fall when the Emperor Napoleon, in violation of his treaties, sent the French troops to Rome. No bolder step has been taken by France than this. It was a position from which it was impossible to recede, and if diplomacy failed to maintain it, France must have accepted war. The movement excited the jealousy of Prussia, and was openly meant to prevent the unity of Italy; throughout the whole of Europe it was unpopular in the extreme, and nowhere less popular than in France itself. It seemed as if Louis Napoleon had risked the peace of Europe merely to postpone the inevitable downfall of the Papal rule, and his interference was almost universally thought to be another blunder, like the Mexican invasion. But it was not a blunder; it was a policy. The Emperor understood the situation, and his boldness has been rewarded with success.

The speech of Napoleon before the Senate and Corps Législatif explains everything. It explains why the Italian Government not only allowed him to defeat Italian unity, but actually aided his armies. It explains why Prussia, knowing France to be her great rival and natural enemy, again permitted Napoleon to make himself the arbiter of Western Europe, and adhered to a perfectly neutral policy. That explanation is the fear of republicanism. Garibaldi, when he advanced upon Rome, claiming it as the citadel of Italy, represented the people and the rights of the nation, and as *their* representative he was crushed. The armed intervention of France, the neutrality of Prussia, the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Victor Emanuel, constituted a combination of monarchs against a republican movement. All the royalty of Europe was frightened and incensed that a poor farmer of Caprera should appeal to peasants and shepherds, and attempt to settle, with a few thousands of red-shirted volunteers, a question that concerned cabinets and thrones. It was not in the power of the Italian Government alone to crush the Garibaldian movement, which had the full sympathy of the Italian people. The interference of other powers was necessary to prevent the people from demanding Rome of Victor Emanuel, and France carried out, in behalf of all of Europe, the principle that no change of boundaries, no acquisition of territory, should be effected except through the ruling Governments. Had Garibaldi captured Rome, and had the Romans declared their territory a part of the Kingdom of Italy, a terrible precedent would have been established. It would never have been forgotten that the people had asserted a right to act without consultation with their rulers, and the republican idea would have been established in absolute defiance and contempt of monarchy.

So Italy submitted to French interference; so Prussia yielded the supremacy to France; so Garibaldi was defeated, and the Pope protected, solely that the growth of democracy in Europe might be checked. It is not that any power, with the exception of Catholic Spain, is profoundly interested in the temporal rule of the Pope, but that all powers are concerned in the subjugation of the people. The question may be decided in favor of Italian unity by the General Congress which Louis Napoleon has proposed, but the right of the people to determine it will not be conceded.

But every effort to repress republicanism only adds to its strength and enthusiasm. Garibaldi, arrested in Italy, reappears in France. Even in Paris, under the bayonets of the Empire, the people make no secret of their indignation. At the cemetery of Montmartre, the people of Paris disturbed the silence of the tombs with shouts of "Long live Garibaldi!" and "Down with the intervention!" The troops are distributed throughout the city; there are midnight inspections. Paris is garrisoned in every quarter. It is plain that the dynasty of Napoleon does not possess that undivided love of the people of which the Emperor boasts in his address. That boast is followed by a confession that "the public mind is exposed to excitement and dangerous impulses," and that to render these powerless he depends upon their suppression when required, and upon the energy and authority of the ruling powers." The Empire has lost far more than it has gained in the five years past. Mexico dealt one blow, Russia another, and it is not surprising to find Louis Napoleon declaring that "it is necessary to accept frankly the changes that have taken place on the other side of the Rhine." But it is equally necessary for him to perfect his military organization, and to prepare for an inevitable war, which is simply a question of postponement.

In all that the Emperor has said in favor of peace, we recognize little but the fear of war, and an uneasy consciousness of the dangers upon which his throne is built. But his dread of the people is their encouragement and opportunity. Men like Garibaldi never fail. Prisons cannot confine their influence, and even the grave cannot entomb their spirit. They are victorious even in defeat, and out of this ruined invasion of Rome is already born an unrest and a purpose which will work miracles in Europe. Democracy was never stronger than it is now, and if we need a proof of its strength, it is found in the accomplishment of German unity. It was not Bismark that accomplished that; he appealed to the German people, and when they answered him, Austria was forced to be silent, and France mutely beheld the arbitration of Europe passing out of her hands forever.

### The Royal Speeches.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The English Parliament and the French Legislature have both been formally opened with speeches from the throne. The Emperor appeared and delivered his speech in person. The Queen's speech was read by a royal commission. There is some food for thought in this difference. The Emperor of France retains his popularity and his power by doing his own work. The Queen loses her popularity and her power by leaving her work to be done by others. Many things might be said on this subject, if we felt disposed to go into particulars. This much, at least, it is safe to say, that if a little less of Napoleonism would be a blessing to France, a little more of Napoleonism would be a blessing to England. Where monarchy exists, its success depends on the avoidance of two opposite extremes. Too much projected, monarchy is liable to become a bore; too little projected, it is liable to become a nuisance. We have the two extremes exemplified in France and England. Napoleon is too much of a despot; Victoria is too much of an automaton. It is no longer to be denied that if the French people had occasion to complain that the Government is too much in the hands of one man, the English people are of opinion that a little more of Napoleonism is the thing which, of all others, they most need. The fashionable world of London, including, of course, the West End shopkeepers, are heartily sick of the Queen's retirement. This feeling has been very much aggravated by the protracted illness of the Princess of Wales. Even the English people will get tired of monarchy if it cannot or will not keep up the excitement of a court.

The Queen's speech does not appear to have had any special excellence. We do not forget, of course, that the speech was composed by Lord Derby and his henchman Disraeli. It seems to have been guarded and cautious in the extreme. If it erred at all, it erred by defect. The Emperor's speech, on the other hand, was full and exhaustive. It is his own speech—an expression of the thoughts of his own active and observant mind—and no one can read it without feeling that it is worthy of the ruler of a great country. We are not blind admirers of the Emperor Napoleon. We think he has made during his reign some great and serious mistakes. But perfection is not to be looked for in mere mortality, even if that mortality should be found to live in the persons of imperial philosophers. History will condemn him for the part he has played in the September Convention business; but history will justify the conclusion he has arrived at in regard to the consolidation of Germany. We are not satisfied that the Emperor is quite pleased to have on his northern border so powerful a neighbor as Prussia has become; but he has shown his wisdom by yielding gracefully and in time to that which he cannot resist. We cannot say that Napoleon has never attempted the impossible, but we can say that he has never stupidly persisted in the attempt. In this Roman difficulty Napoleon has a heavy task on hand; but we are not without reasons for believing that, if life is spared him, he will bring it to a satisfactory issue. The September Convention unquestionably rendered his interference necessary; but though originally, in our opinion, a grand mistake, the September Convention may prove the means of finally and satisfactorily settling the Roman question. No one is now more fully convinced than Napoleon himself that the Pope, to remain a great spiritual ruler, must cease to be a temporal prince. It will be seen, from the Emperor's remarks, that the efficiency of the army is the object of his constant solicitude. It is equally manifest from the tenor of his speech that a European war is no longer to be decided. To be ready for any emergency is wise policy; but his desire to maintain the efficiency of the army does not imply that the Emperor wishes war. It is gratifying to learn that the Western Powers are as one as to the policy to be pursued in the East. If the doctors do not tender too much advice the "Sick Man" may yet become convalescent. The Roman question is the only difficulty Napoleon has on his hands. He has, he tells us, called to his aid the different European powers; but it remains to be seen whether they will respond to his call. Napoleon ought not to wait for their advice. He is strong enough to complete the work which he has begun in Italy. The real crowning of the edifice would be the dissolution of the temporal power of the Papacy. It was a French Emperor who laid the foundation of that power. It is fitting, now that its work is done, that a French Emperor should bring it to naught. The work of the second Charlemagne might thus be greater than that of the first.

### Congress and the Prophets.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The fact that Congress met and adjourned until Monday is a suggestive commentary on the sayings of certain prophets who foretold haste and vengeance. According to these predictions, not an hour was to be lost after the expiration of the prescribed interval. We were assured that the members impatiently awaited the chance of showing what they could do, and that within three days of their reassembling they would be in the midst of work. Why else were they averse to waiting until the day appointed for the regular session? Why, if not on the supposition that the business before them was too urgent to be deferred?

Only the reputation of the prophets suffers from the non-fulfilment of their prophecies; Congress does not. Their loss is its gain. It has shown discretion, which is more glorious than a ferocious spirit. It has evinced a disposition to wait; and waiting implies coolness, reflection, judgment, and sense—qualities which are more noticeable because differing from the passions imputed to it by the prophets.

The Judiciary Committee's report on impeachment is promised for Monday, and we trust there will be no further delay in its presentation. The sooner that subject is disposed of the better. It has been used as a bugbear quite long enough. Now give us the whole benefit of the investigation. Tell us what the Committee have discovered, and what they think of their discoveries. Bring the matter to an issue, and end it one way or another. If a tragedy is in rehearsal, preparations should be made for its solemnities; if a force, get it over, and clear the stage for weightier performances.

For in the coming session Congress must think of more than its own pleasure. It is charged with more than the good name of its members. The credit and future of the party it represents is in its keeping. Its action will confer renewed success on the Republican party, or entail upon it disaster. The statesmanship of the party is on its trial, and by the work of next sesssion will it be judged. If the House will remember its responsibilities in this respect, we shall not hear much after next week of impeachment, or of the other extreme measures of which the prophets have positively spoken. They will be set aside summarily, to make room for more creditable projects.

Liberality and wisdom in the final adjustment of the reconstruction question—fairness and sagacity in the disposal of currency difficulties—vigor, impartiality, and good faith in curtailing the expenditures of Government—boldness, thoroughness, and promptitude in the reduction of burdens, and the equitable apportionment of taxes that are to be levied—these are the more obvious of the many practical questions with which the fortunes of the Republican party are identified. Congress cannot evade them if it would, and its treatment of them will determine its own fate. Works, not faith, will achieve its salvation.

### The Currency Question.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

A hard fight is impending between the supporters of Mr. McCulloch's policy of contraction and the Western champions of expansion. Both sides are already busy in Washington, and we anticipate a series of demonstrations on the subject whenever Congress begins its work. The currency is evidently to be one of the big things of the session, and unless moderation and good sense assert their supremacy at the outset, the mere agitation of the question will be injurious.

The business of the country suffers now more seriously from doubt and uncertainty than from any other cause. There is no actual despondency—no general apprehension of prolonged disaster; but there is a wide-spread want of confidence as a result of the absence of all fixedness in the purposes and policy of the Government. This evil will be aggravated from the moment Congress becomes the battle-ground of the conflicting interests which rely on legislation for relief. On the main issue the opposing parties are respectively strong enough to command attention.

Mr. McCulloch's plan is in the main sustained by the Senate, while in the House its opponents preponderate. No immediate danger of rash legislation therefore exists since now, as in the last session, the Senate may be relied upon to arrest any measure promoting inflation. But by raising the question in an ugly form, and keeping it constantly prominent, the inflationists of the House may effect as much mischief, temporarily, as though they were actually in the ascendant. If suffered to go on unchecked, they may unsettle everything, and by disturbing the public faith in values, may stimulate speculation. No business man will know what to buy or how to sell so long as there is a possibility of inflation. And the positiveness with which that measure will be urged by the Western Representatives will excite misgivings which the known conservatism of the Senate will but partially mitigate.

The inability of either House to do more than frustrate the action of the other will deepen the interest which attaches to the contest, and add force to its disturbing influences. No confidence can be felt in the future of a question which may at any time be revolutionized by the change of half-a-dozen votes. The House cannot hope to carry the expansion theory into practice, or even to reverse unqualifiedly the Treasury process of contraction. Nor can the Senate feel assured of its ability to supplement rejection of inflation with the maintenance undisturbed of the Treasury measures. In such circumstances, a deadlock is always imminent, and while that exists, or is feared, there can be no incentive to enterprise, and certainly no safety for trade. Only speculators can then hope to thrive.

Some early arrangement therefore appears desirable, as well to utilize the time of Congress as to preserve the country from needless embarrassment. If the inflationists are not strong enough to attain their object, and if the advocates of contraction are too weak to retain all the ground they now occupy, what would seem to be the rational course? Will it be better to keep the question open, with all its chances and annoyances, or to close it speedily, though at the cost of cherished preferences?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

Our own convictions have been in favor of contraction, and we suggest a modification of the law under which it has been carried on simply as a matter of expediency. We believe that a compromise might be effected now with no further surrender of principle than is implied in the stoppage of contraction. If there be a desire to contend for words, let it be said that contraction is for a season suspended. Let what has been done remain undisturbed. And on the hypothesis that more greenbacks cannot be called in without damage to mercantile interests, and that the discretionary power vested in the Secretary is a menace from which these interests should be freed, let it be declared that reliance will hereafter be placed upon the growing wants of the country to absorb any existing surplus in the volume of currency. By assuming this ground avowedly as a compromise, the inflationists may be deprived of the only auxiliaries that can render them formidable, the opposition to the Treasury will be reduced to one of degree, and not of principle, and the country will rejoice in a settlement which, while apparently postponing specie payments, will remove the uncertainty which, for some time past, has paralyzed all departments of business. The opportunity is one which Mr. McCulloch should not neglect. By a graceful surrender of points which he can scarcely hope to retain, he may conciliate a moderate and powerful interest which the experience of the last year has alienated from him, and may counteract the efforts in which the advocates of inflation are engaged. The attainment of these ends is surely worth a trial.

### Civil Rights for the Negroes.

*From the N. Y. World.*

According to the best judgment that can at present be formed, the Democratic party, in order to carry the Presidential election, must gain enough additional States to overbalance the electoral votes of the eleven which were members of the Southern Confederacy. Considering the large majority by which Brownlow was reëlected, the Republicans may count on Tennessee; and they expect to control the other ten by the votes of the negroes in the reconstructed governments. If no electoral votes were to be counted except from the States which participated in the election of 1864, the Democrats have already gained enough to elect a President. If the South were relieved of military coercion, we should carry the election by a most overwhelming majority. But we must not overlook the facts of the situation because they are disagreeable. It is the present radical Congress that will have the counting of the votes; and we should pay that reckless body a compliment it does not deserve if we supposed any scruples would stand in the way of their success.

It seems pretty well settled, therefore, that the Democratic party must not only forego any expectation of assistance from the South, but must make additional gains in the North to cancel the votes of the eleven States excluded in 1864. The labor which yet remains is to proselytize more citizens who have acted with the Republican party. If we fail by the lack of a single electoral vote, it will be as bad for the country as if we should get no electoral votes at all. Nor must we build anything upon the hope that the Republicans will split and run two candidates. We should accomplish less in that case than against the Republican party united. One of its segments would be a half-way house to detain voters. The election would go into the House, where the radical candidate would be elected even if he had not a tenth of the electoral votes. If, by nominating General Grant, or any other blinding device, the Republicans can prevent our gaining States enough in the West to balance the reconstructed negroes, we shall be no better off, for any practical purpose, than we were in 1864, although we are already certain of a majority of the electoral votes given in that election.

It will be seen from this exhibit that Democrats who have such an overweening sense of the party strength as to think there is no further need of proselytizing Repoblicans, are unwise counsellors. If we cannot make out a case fitted to satisfy candid Republicans, we shall run a vigorous and splendid race, but fail to win the prize. The essential requirement is to gain States enough to balance the Southern rotten boroughs. The crisis is too important for us to act on mistaken calculations. If we expect to succeed, we must not be puffed up by our late resplendent successes, but proceed upon such plain principles of justice and conciliation as will strengthen our hold upon public confidence and extend our victories.

We need to present a just and reasonable platform on the negro question; one which will not repel moderate Republicans and on which the Democratic party can be thoroughly united. The negro question is the knot of the difficulty, and we cannot ignore it. There are some points on which there is the most entire and decided unanimity among Democrats, and on which the fixedness of their views is no hindrance to success. We believe, for example, all as one man, that the control of the suffrage belongs to the States, and can never be given to the Federal Government without a gross violation or an amendment of the Constitution. Our strenuous conviction on this head should not prejudice our cause with honest Republicans, for Republican legislatures have this very year acted on the right in the Northern States, and even Congress dares not deny it in relation to the South except by subterfuges which are easily exploded. But if we can get this right fully acknowledged, we shall gain all that is most essential. When the subject sinks from a national to a State question, it will no longer be a dangerous element of discord.

Another point on which all Democrats are agreed is the unfitness of the Southern negroes, just let loose from brutalizing servitude, to make a wise use of the elective franchise. If the privilege should be conferred upon them by the unextorted consent of the States, we should regret and deprecate, but could not constitutionally resist it. But the subject is presented in a different aspect when the rights of the States and the fitness of things are to be violated by the same stroke; when the national Government, instead of keeping quiet in a business that does not concern it, intermeddles to accomplish a mischievous object. There are many Democrats who would not withhold their approval of a qualified negro suffrage, such as has long been established in New York; but there is no Democrat who, either as a citizen of a State or of the Union, would consent to take any step to promote universal negro suffrage.

On these two points the Democratic party is unanimous; but if the first were conceded, Democrats would attach comparatively little importance to the second, believing that the subject can be safely left to the authority of the State, and that the people of one State are not called upon to intermeddle with the suffrage in another. But there are many Republicans, not averse in other respects to act with us, who require to be convinced of the safety of leaving this question to the decision of the Southern States. The constitutional argument, though conclusive, does not impress them so long as their sense of justice is not satisfied. They desire some stable assurance that the negroes will be protected in their rights, and so long as negro suffrage seems to them the only secure barrier against oppression, they will refuse to act with the Democratic party. Now policy, as well as justice, requires us to concede, with every token of sincerity, the fullest enjoyment of all civil rights to the negroes. The right to buy and sell, to learn and practise every art and trade, to hold real estate, to sue and give testimony in all the courts, to suffer no other or greater punishments than are inflicted on white citizens for the same offenses, are rights which the whole Democratic party must admit to belong to the negroes; not grudgingly, but from a free and spontaneous sense of justice. The suffrage is demanded for them on the pretense that is necessary for the protection of their civil rights. We must rebut this pretence by showing that their civil rights are perfectly secure without the elective franchise.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

WHOLESALE BUCK GLOVE

MANUFACTURERS,

McNEELY & CO.,

11 19 wsm1m NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

LECTURE ON THE CRETAN STRUGGLE.—A meeting was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, to listen to a lecture by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, on the war now waging in Crete.

For some time past Dr. Howe has been superintending the distribution of the articles sent to the Cretans by the committees of relief of Boston and New York, and while performing this duty has acquired an intimate knowledge of the people.

The meeting organized by calling Mayor Morton McMichael to the chair, and appointing Professor Stille secretary.

Dr. Howe, upon being introduced, gave a brief sketch of Greece for the last four hundred years, touching upon the prominent points in its history, and describing graphically the revolt from the rule of Turkey in 1826.

In that revolution Crete was also engaged, but upon the assembling of the Congress of the European powers to adjust a settlement, it was separated from Greece and given to the Viceroy of Egypt, and ultimately came again into the possession of the Sultan.

He recounted numberless acts of oppression that the people were forced to submit to; but these at length became so unbearable that they were forced to take up arms, and endeavor by force to obtain the justice that was denied them. They are now determined never to lay down their arms until they have conquered a peace that will leave them a people free to choose by whom they shall be governed.

In concluding his lecture he made a most eloquent appeal for material aid for this bravely-struggling people.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, at the close of the lecture, offered a resolution referring the matter of furnishing aid to the favorable consideration of the public.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of thirteen to raise subscriptions, Joseph Patterson, Esq., being selected to act as treasurer.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!— Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist and length of sleeve for coats, and around the waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

THE NEW OFFICE for the sale of shares in aid of the Riverside Institute, No. 921 Chesnut street, is daily besieged with those who are anxious to aid in the furtherance of this grand object. As the distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents will positively take place on the time specified, those who contemplate purchasing shares should do so without delay.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

TO BE CURED OF DISEASE OR SUFFERING IS ALWAYS DESIRABLE, but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life, is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

| | |
|---|---|
| $6·00 per ton. | Best Schuylkill Stove Coal. |
| $5·00 per ton. | Best Large Nut Coal. |
| $6·50 per ton. | Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal. |
| $5·50 per ton. | Large Lehigh Nut Coal. |

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED," and Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill has proved a friend to thousands, completely restoring to perfect health those suffering from either Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other painful nervous affections. No case is so obstinate but can be cured by this remedial agent. Sold everywhere.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the special attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 25, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

IT IS SAID that a secret caucus of Congressmen is to be held to consider the propriety of subscribing for 100,000 of the tickets issued by the Gettysburg Invalid Soldiers' Asylum Association. See the advertisement elsewhere.

WE judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

$1 TO $4. $1 TO $4. $1 TO $4. $1 TO $4. $1 TO $4.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
Goods of every kind, at small advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

## MARRIED.

EMORY—ABBOTT.—On the morning of November 20, 1867, at the Methodist Church of Unionville, N. J., by the Rev. N. Edwards, Mr. J. EMORY, of Kent, Ohio, to Miss ANNIE ABBOTT, of Unionville, N. J. No cards.

## DIED.

ELLIOTT.—On the 21st instant, ANNIE, wife of Thomas Elliott, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 211 S. Front street, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

HACKMAN.—On the 21st instant, ELEANOR, wife of Charles Hackman, and daughter of Sarah and the late Patrick McGowan.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 239 Thompson street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

KNISELL.—On the 21st instant, JOHN KNISELL, SR., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his Masonic friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Kaighn's Point, N. J., on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Berkley, N. J.

McCHRYSTAL.—On the 21st inst., CATHERINE, daughter of the late Patrick and Bridget McChrystal, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Edward McDonough, No. 1756 New Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On the 20th instant, JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. D. O'Brien, No. 225 Gaskill street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PITNER.—On the 20th instant, Miss ANNA PITNER, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 917 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

SAGEE.—At Beverly, N. J., on the 21st instant, HARVEY SAGEE, in the 49th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. tf

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6·56 | MOON RISES | 4·05 |
| SUN SETS | 4·37 | HIGH WATER | 11·24 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Nov. 2 |
| Baltic | Southampton | New York | Nov. 6 |
| Erin | Glasgow | New York | Nov. 6 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 6 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Quebec | Nov. 9 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 9 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 9 |
| America | Southampton | New York | Nov. 12 |
| Manhattan | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 12 |
| Allemannia | Southampton | New York | Nov. 13 |
| C. of Washington | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 13 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New York | Nov. 13 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 13 |
| Ontario | Liverpool | Boston | Nov. 13 |
| Moravian | Liverpool | Portland | Nov. 14 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 16 |
| Cella | London | New York | Nov. 16 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 23 |
| Britannia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 23 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 23 |
| Denmark | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 23 |
| Scotic | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Alliance | Philada | Charleston | Nov. 23 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Nov. 23 |
| Nebraska | New York | Aspinwall | Nov. 25 |
| Star of the Union | Philada | New Orleans | Nov. 30 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | Dec. 10 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Effort, Hussey, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Barque M. E. Corning, Byrns, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, Matanzas, H. Dallett & Son.
Brig Morning Star, Ryder, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Angelia, Brown, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Bath, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, Wareham, do.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Maryland, Green, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Noel, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, 3 days from New York, in ballast.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, from Cienfuegos; brig Olive, Harvey, from Darien, Ga.; and three brigs, deeply laden; also, schr Hattie Ross, from Cardenas, were off Bombay Hook at noon on Thursday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, hence, was going up to New Orleans 16th inst.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, hence, was discharging at Rio Janeiro, October 19.
Br. brig Abstainer, reported from New York for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schrs M. B. Harris, Crowley; Hamburg, Bray; R. W. Dillon Ludlam; C. Leeser, Smith; P. Boice, Adams; M. E. Graham, Fountain; and C. W. May, May, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, hence for Portsmouth, at Edgartown 17th inst., and remained 19th.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Danversport for Philadelphia (before reported), put into New Bedford 20th inst. Reports encountered a heavy snow squall night of the 17th inst., 20 miles west of Montauk Point, and carried away foremast and maintopmast, and split foresail and jib; succeeded in getting under Noman's Land, and laid there clearing the vessel until morning of 20th. Will repair at New Bedford.
Schr J. L. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 18th inst.
Schr Almira, Wooley, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New London 20th inst.
Schrs R. W. Brown, Rodman, hence for New London, and Lochiel, Haskell, for Rockland, at New York 21st inst.
Schr Wave Crest, David, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.
Schrs J. C. McShain, Johnson, and Hazleton, Gardner for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 19th inst.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Caroline, Hall, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.
Schr R. G. Whildin, Messick, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

BITTER COLD WEATHER ADDS ITS ADditional discomforts to those which always belong to a washing day. All these are ameliorated and abridged, and a saving of clothes, temper, and time effected by the use of a Clothes Wringer. We keep several kinds for sale, but particularly recommend those having Cog-Wheels as having proved themselves to be the most durable. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THAT'S A SMART LAD OF YOURS!—Don't you think the gift of a Chest of Tools would greatly delight him by giving him the means of exercising his mechanical talent and inventive faculties? Several styles of them for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SKATES SHARPENED, AND AN ASSORTment for sale, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
E. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths6p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Organized in 1835.—Incorporated June 7, 1845. Office, No. 507 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph R. Hoeflick, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 131 N. Third st.

MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Appleton, | Thomas Potter, |
| Charles Santee, | T. Esmonde Harper, |
| James B. Rodgers, | Alexander T. Lane, |
| Matthew Newkirk, | Thomas Pedrick, |
| Charles L. Orum, | Henry M. Kimmey, |
| William M. Wilson, | Samuel Mullen, |
| Samuel Work, | Thomas L. Gillespie, |
| Isaac R. Smith, | Hiram Miller, |
| George Nugent, | James W. Carson, |
| Robert Grigg, | John Wiest. |

General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.
Missionaries { Albert G. Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kesall.

This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.

The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 thstu6t

POPULAR LECTURES
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver
TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,
*Subject:*—JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
*Subject:*—GARIBALDI.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmlm
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 101 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Master street, from the sewer now constructed in Broad street to a point about one hundred and fifty feet east of said Broad street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
11 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 419 WALNUT Street, second floor, Philadelphia.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a Stockholders' Meeting of the Parker Petroleum Company, and by order of the Board of Directors, the real estate of the Parker Petroleum Company, consisting of three hundred acres of land, more or less, situate at or near the city of Titusville, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and lying upon both sides of the plank road leading from Titusville to Pine Creek Bridge, bounded on the north by land of William Barnsdall and F. H. and Isaac Weed, on the east by John Watson, south by land formerly owned by Robert McCray, on the west by land formerly owned by Patrick Kerr and Brown, and being that part of the land of the late Samuel Kerr, deceased, now owned by said Company, together with all buildings, engines, tubing, tools, etc., property of said Company, subject, nevertheless, to all lease or leases now on said property.

The above will be sold on the premises, Crawford county, on THURSDAY, 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 P. M.

Terms made known at sale.
11 9 s3t ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD,
11 18 11t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 34 and 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.

11 18 6t* STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20t* Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax, which has been assessed on their shares, and is now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

11 21 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and happiness are the twin-sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvellous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists'. 11 19 tuthstu3t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsm
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

## CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

## TOBACCO.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

The Quality Improved. Try Our New Bright Western "Century."
Greenbacks Packed in Every Day. $100. $100.

IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE DEMAND OF THE CONSUMERS OF BRIGHT TOBACCO, WE ARE MAKING THE "CENTURY" FROM SELECTIONS OF THE CHOICEST BRIGHT LEAF, AND ARE PACKING THE SAME IN FOIL AS OUR BULK GOODS, MAKING, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE BEST FINE CUT EVER MADE. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! WE WISH IT DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE CONTINUE TO PACK MONEY TO THE AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAILY IN THE "CENTURY TOBACCO."

Our Bright and Dark "Century" Sold Every where, and Used by Everybody.

THE GROWING DEMAND FOR BRIGHT, WESTERN CHEWING TOBACCO INDUCES US TO PACK IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR BRAND OF DARK CENTURY FOIL OUR BRIGHT, GOLDEN LEAF "CENTURY." TO CONSUMERS OF THE LIGHT GRADES TOBACCO, ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY THEM THAT IT IS THE FINEST MANUFACTURED.

Parties who have found Money in Century Tobacco. {
W. S. Burgess, Norristown, $100.
George Parker, Pottsville, $50.
W. H. Naylor, Burlington, N. J.
Jacob Keyser, No. 832 South street, Philadelphia.
George H. Butler, No. 1126 Passyunk road.
A. C. Blake, Philadelphia.
De W. C. Wiggins, Eleventh and Christian streets.
T. D. Horn, Sixth and Germantown road.
S. L. Ward, Philadelphia.

Mondays. $100. $100. $100. {
E. W. Fogg, No. 1711 Thompson st.
Charles Bechtel, Trenton, N. J.
John Starr, Jr., Camden, N. J.

Tuesdays. Two $50s. $50 Two $50. {
C. H. Kretchmur, Juniper street.
Rich'd D. Wright, Second and Dock.
J. L. Alters, Germantown road.

Wednesdays. 5 20s, 5 20s, 5 20s, 5 20s. {
E. A. DeHaven, Ninth and Race sts.
R. Lucius, Burlington, N. J.
Theo. Barker, No. 24 Dickinson st.

Thursdays. TEN 10s, 10s, 10s, 10s, 10s, 10s. {
Chas. Yeager, No. 317 Garden st.
John McQuillan, No. 916 Poplar street.
Julius Smith, No. 926 N. Sixth st.
J. Sargent Davis, Sixth Police Dist.

Fridays. 5s, 20 5s, 5s, 5s, 5s, 5s. {
Samuel McBride, Seventeenth and Walnut streets.
R. H. Chipman, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
Wm. Bennett, 1876 Warnock street.

Saturdays. 2s, FIFTY 2s, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Every Day, Every Day, Every Day. {
A. Elwood, Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.
Jonas Knox, Roxboro, Pa.
Are packed in "Century Tobacco" One Hundred Dollars in United States notes.

We would be glad to receive the names of the finders of all or any of these notes, and present them with the Tobacco which accompanies the amount found—not so much for the purpose of publishing their names, but to satisfy ourselves that the money has in all cases reached the consumers.

P. & G. LORILLARD.
E. A. VAN SCHAICK,
SOLE AGENT,
11 21 ths6t] No. 16 S. FRONT Street, Philada., Pa.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 20 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

*GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.*

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall,

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1 Grand Cash Award | $100,000 |
| 2. | 1 Splendid Farm (600 acres) | 60,000 |
| 3. | 1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta" | 50,000 |
| 4. | 1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants | 30,000 |
| 5. | 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds) | 25,000 |
| 6. | 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds) | 25,000 |
| 7. | 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings | 15,000 |
| 8. | 1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting | 8,000 |
| 9. | 1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants | 7,000 |
| 10. | 1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds | 7,000 |
| 11. | 1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants | 6,000 |
| 12. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 5,000 |
| 13. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 5,000 |
| 14. | 1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings | 5,000 |
| 15. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 4,000 |
| 16. | 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet | 4,000 |
| 17. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 4,000 |
| 18. | 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet | 4,000 |
| 19. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings | 4,000 |
| 20. | 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet | 4,000 |
| 21. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 4,000 |
| 22. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin | 4,000 |
| 23. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 4,000 |
| 24. | 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet | 4,000 |
| 25. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 3,500 |
| 26. | 1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch | 3,500 |
| 27. | 1 Pearl Necklace | 3,500 |
| 28. | 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings | 3,500 |
| 29. | 1 Diamond Cross | 3,000 |
| 30. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud | 3,000 |
| 31. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 3,000 |
| 32. | 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings | 3,000 |
| 33. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 3,000 |
| 34. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud | 3,000 |
| 35. | 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs | 3,000 |
| 36. | 1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver) | 3,000 |
| 37. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 3,000 |
| 38. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 3,000 |
| 39. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud | 3,000 |
| 40. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 2,500 |
| 41. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 2,500 |
| 42. | 1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch | 2,500 |
| 43. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 2,500 |
| 44. | 1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament | 2,500 |
| 45. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 2,500 |
| 46. | 1 Diamond Cross | 2,600 |
| 47. | 1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament | 2,500 |
| 48. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 2,000 |
| 49. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 2,000 |
| 50. | 1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring | 1,800 |
| 51. | 1 Single Stone Diamond Ring | 1,500 |
| 52 | 1 Diamond Cross | 1,000 |
| 53. | 1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings | 1,500 |
| 54. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 1,500 |
| 55. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud | 1,500 |
| 56. | 1 Diamond Bracelet | 1,500 |
| 57. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 1,500 |
| 58. | 1 Diamond Cluster Ring | 1,500 |
| 59. | 1 Camel's Hair Shawl | 1,500 |
| 60. | 1 Choice Emerald Stud | 1,500 |
| 61. | 1 Single Stone Ring | 1,500 |
| 62. | 1 Single Stone Pin | 1,500 |
| 63. | 1 Cluster Brooch | 1,500 |
| 64. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 1,500 |
| 65. | 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings | 800 |
| 66. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 800 |
| 67. | 1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring | 800 |
| 68. | 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin | 800 |
| 69. | 1 Camel's Hair Shawl | 800 |
| 70. | 1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring | 800 |
| 71. | 1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring | 800 |
| 72. | 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch | 800 |
| 73. | 1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs | 600 |
| 74. | 1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain | 600 |
| 75. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting | 500 |
| 76. | 1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring | 500 |
| 77. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin | 500 |
| 78. | 1 Emerald Knob | 500 |
| 79. | 1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings | 500 |
| 80. | 1 Diamond Cluster Ring | 400 |
| 81. | 1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin | 400 |
| 82. | 1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch | 400 |
| 83. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 350 |
| 84. | 1 Gold Watch | 300 |
| 85. | 1 Diamond and Opal Ring | 250 |
| 86. | 1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud | 150 |
| 87. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 150 |
| 88. | 1 Diamond Three Stone Ring | 150 |
| 89. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud | 150 |
| 90. | 1 Pearl Scarf Pin | 150 |
| 91. | 1 Diamond Cluster Ring | 150 |
| 92. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 150 |
| 93. | 1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring | 150 |
| 94. | 1 Diamond Cluster Pin | 100 |
| 95. | 1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings | 100 |
| 96. | 1 Cameo Brooch | 100 |
| 97. | 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring | 100 |
| 98. | 1 Diamond Cluster Ring | 100 |
| 99. | 1 Lady's Gold Watch | 100 |
| 100. | 1 Coral Brooch and Earrings | 100 |
| 101. | 1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons | 100 |
| 102. | 1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin | 100 |
| 103. | 1 Emerald Scarf Pin | 50 |
| 104. | 1 Emerald Scarf Pin | 50 |
| 105 to 1104. | One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each | 20,000 |
| 1105 to 2104. | 1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each | 5,000 |
| | Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each | 120,000 |
| | Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at | $641,950 |

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 Tickets to 1 address $4·50 | 40 Tickets to 1 addr's $33·00 |
| 10 Tickets to 1 address 9·00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43·50 |
| 20 Tickets to 1 address 17·50 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85·00 |

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,"
"No. 1306 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Directress............Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
November 22,
BENEFIT OF
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE.
Last time this season of
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its great cast, including
Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Bernard, Arnold, Seguin, and Peaks,
To-morrow (Saturday) Afternoon—
GRAND LILY OF KILLARNEY MATINEE.
FAMILY CIRCLE OPEN AS USUAL.
TICKETS............50 CENTS
Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony............$1
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.
Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS............ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIS AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 23,
A DOUBLE BILL.
Thirtieth Night of the Gifted Artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Last Night of Boucicault's New Play,
HUNTED DOWN.
Mary Leigh............Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the Beautiful Drama, in two acts, entitled
WOMAN.
MONDAY—Charles Reade's New Play,
DORA.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 23.
BENEFIT OF MR. BARTON HILL.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly............Mr. BARTON HILL
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Monday Evening, Nov. 25, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will commence an engagement, and produce, for the first time here, his new Local Sensational Drama, entitled THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Grand Performance on Thanksgiving Afternoon.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
"SURF," A SUCCESS—THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Children's Quadrille.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Thanksgiving—Second SURF MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle............50 cents
Children under 12 years of age............25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
JOS. H. BUDWORTH AND YOUNG BOWEN.
Together with the great
"PROGRESS OF A NATION."
Introducing great Dioramic effects.
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Battles at Sea—Constitution and Guerriere.
Do. do. Monitor and Merrimac.
In all twenty scenes with dramatic characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. A large and commodious Family Circle, 25 cents. Orchestra seats front of Parquette, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5 each. 11 19

CONCERT HALL.—
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
PROFESSOR AND M'ME MACALLISTER,
THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
and every evening during the week.
Entire change of Programme, replete with New, Brilliant, and Beautiful Features.
One Hundred Elegant and Costly Presents Given Away Every Night.
GIFT MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when every child will receive a Handsome Present.
Admission 25c. to all parts of the house. [11 18 6t

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS
BY HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT CONCERT HALL,
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON,
from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock.
MARK HASSLER............Directing Manager
Single Admission Ticket............FIFTY CENTS
A Package (of four tickets)............One Dollar
A "Coupon" or Family Ticket............Five Dollars
This ticket contains Thirty Coupon Admissions, detachable at pleasure. For sale, at the principal music stores: Concert Hall, and Orchestral Office, No. 214 South Eighth street. 11 20wfs

DR. LEOPOLD MEIGNEN'S
BENEFIT CONCERT
AT CONCERT HALL
(which has been generously offered by Messrs. Beatty & Lutiman for this occasion),
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, 1867,
At half-past 3 o'clock,
when the following artists, having kindly volunteered their valuable services, will assist:—
A. R. TAYLOR, JEAN LOUIS, CH. H. JARVIS,
H. G. THUNDER, A. D. SARTORI,
A. SARTORI, JR., and
CARL SENTZ'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets............One Dollar Each
For sale at the Music Stores. 11 23 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
NO PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28,
BY CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
THE NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3½ P. M.,
when Mr. C. JARVIS
will play MENDELSSOHN'S SECOND CONCERTO for Piano, with Orchestra accompaniment.
Package of four Tickets for $1.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867,
IN CONCERT HALL. [11 18 22 23 25
Subscription lists open at the office, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street (Louis Meyer's Music Store).

THE FALL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the
NEW GALLERIES,
No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
November 13, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the
ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT Streets.
PRICES TO BE THE SAME AS LAST YEAR.
Season Tickets, $2; Single Admission, 25 cents.
E. D. YATES, Proprietor.
T. P. SUPLEE, Superintendent. 11 21 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 tf

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

### What is Necessary if We Would Carry Philadelphia Next Year.

The Republican party in the city of Philadelphia is to-day in the opposition, and the struggle next year is for us to regain the ascendancy which we have lost. In the tactics which are necessary to fight a battle in the minority, much greater care is required than when we act only on the defensive. It is necessary that every force should be exerted, that every engine which argument or energy can bring to bear should be used. If we would succeed, there must be left no stone unturned, to use a trite simile, in our efforts to win. The errors which might have been passed silently by when we were certain of success, and struggled only for a large majority, now become obstacles which must be removed. If, under such circumstance, that portion of the party which should be the head and the good right arm has proved itself both powerless and imbecile, it is unnecessary for us to say that its removal is of the most vital consequence to secure victory. The Republican party, with all its offices, all its *prestige*, all its patronage and majority, was changed from the administration to the opposition by the weakness and worthlessness of its City Executive Committee and their nominees. Possession, which is nine-tenths of the influence necessary to success, was crippled and rendered inoperative by these men, who have assumed the self-appointed office of managing the party. Corruption and incompetency lost us the day, and if we would retrieve the disaster we must cast forth all who have proved themselves possessed of either one or the other of these qualities. The first step in the way to regain our losses is to change the party managers. The present City Executive Committee is utterly unfitted for the task of managing our party. It has lost the confidence of the party. It has lost the confidence of those who supply the money to carry on a campaign. If they are retained, the gentlemen of the party will refuse to work with them. If they are retained, the newspapers of the party will refuse to work in their behalf. They cannot, after the exhibition of the last election, gain that support which is the great essential to such a committee; and it is, therefore, *absolutely necessary* that they be all superseded by men who come fresh from the ranks. The old political hacks have lost us the city. We can do no worse by taking new men, and new men we must and will have. The immense influence for good or evil which such a central committee can exert is proved by the wonderful power of the Democratic committee during the last campaign. There was no laggard allowed in the councils of our opponents. Secret circulars, personal canvassing, and systematic work was the order of the day. While our leaders were sitting on Chesnut street, waiting with supine carelessness for the victory to fall into their hands, the enemy were at work. They threw their influence in favor of good nominees. *They did not nominate each other and act as a clique.* They took the best available men. And it was to their activity and the mismanagement of our own committee that we are indebted for the loss of the city and State. This evil must be remedied if we would succeed next year.

Having secured a live City Executive Committee, composed of the best men of the party, there only remains for us to nominate good men, and the victory is our own. A majority of the voters of Philadelphia are still with us, but they are not willing to accept a mandate from a "ring" which buys up nominations. If we would have the people with us, we must let the people make the nominations. In the selection of candidates, and in the support which we as journalists shall give them, we lay down one broad rule:—*Every man who holds or has held office must give way to new men.* This may exclude certain good officers. It doubtless will. But the end to be accomplished is sufficiently important to warrant such an exclusion. Besides, it does no injustice. These gentlemen, while there are so many worthy men in the party who have never had office, cannot certainly demand with justice a retention for more than one term. They have no right to even that. It is a favor accorded; and when there is such a host of competitors, it is only proper that the offices should be distributed among them all, with some attempt at equality, and not managed as a monopoly. We therefore desire to see new men nominated for all the offices; and will not pledge our support after nomination, and certainly will not give our support before, to any who are mixed up with the "rings" or "State House Row." Some such renovation is absolutely necessary to success. We exhausted our space and time in attempting to bear up a load, last October, which would have sunk any party in the world. We do not intend to do so again. A dead-weight is not a cheerful or comfortable burden; and if the party leaders see fit to nominate such unworthy candidates, or appoint such unworthy committees, they cannot expect that the papers of the party will do all the work, when they do nothing but impose the burden. If a new set of men, pure, well known, men of means and probity, are nominated, the party will succeed, and all the aid which can be given by us will be most willingly accorded. Unless such men are nominated, defeat is certain. We therefore, speaking for the people and the principles of the Republican party, say to those who now hold office and leadership:—"Stand aside; you have proved yourself unable to carry the city. Give way to new men, and see if principles and purity are not more efficient than chicanery!" Such is the universal sentiment of those who are the pillars, financially and personally, of the Republican party, and the "ring" dare not venture to let these words pass by unheeded. If we do but learn wisdom from the past, our defeat will be a blessing. If we do not, a succession of defeats await us.

### Payment of the National Debt.

A Bostonian has undertaken to show that the National debt can be paid by the close of the present century, and that without seriously inconveniencing the people. Our total debt, including currency, is less than $2,500,000,000. An estimate of the present population of the country places it at 36,000,000, which would give a *per capita* share of only $69·50, with an annual charge of $4·17 for the interest on the whole, at 6 per cent. During the decade from 1850 to 1860, the annual increase of the wealth of New York and Ohio was 6¾ per cent.; and if the same proportionate increase continues during the present decade, this increase in these two States alone will be sufficient in amount by 1870, not only to cancel the entire debt, but to leave a surplus of $300,000,000. But the increase in the non-seceding States during the period from 1850 to 1860 was even greater, being 8½ per cent. per annum. At the same rate, the increase from 1860 to 1867 inclusive, would amount to $10,087,000,000, or more than four times the debt. Reducing the rate of increase to 4 per cent., to provide for all reasonable contingencies, and it would amount, during the eight years which have elapsed since 1860, to $4,038,000,000, leaving a surplus of $1,500,000,000 after the payment of the debt. The enthusiastic mathematician of the "Hub" continues:—

> "The gain in property of the non-seceding States from 1850 to 1860 was rather over 126 per cent. Estimating the future decennial increase at only one-half this average, or 63 per cent., probably far below what will prove the actual result, and leaving out entirely the seceding States, the valuation of the loyal States in the year 1900 will be $77,350,000,000 of dollars, a sum of which the present debt is less than three per cent."

### The Progress of the Broad Street Bill.

Through a mistake in the reports of the proceedings of Councils yesterday, we neglected to give the proper credit for moving a reconsideration of the vote on the Broad Street bill to the gentlemen who have been most instrumental in securing that movement. It was Mr. A. Wilson Henszey who made the motion, and it was seconded by Mr. William E. Littleton. These gentlemen well deserve the sincere thanks of the great mass of our citizens for their advocacy of the popular cause in opposition to the contractors. They worked with zeal to accomplish the end, and to them must be attributed most of the success.

When the question comes up in Select Council on Wednesday next, we have no doubt but that the bill will pass over the veto by a handsome majority. The cause is so intrinsically excellent, and the arguments and merits all on one side, that we do not see how the representatives of the people can fail to pass the bill. We are well assured that the necessary two-thirds vote will be secured, as the members, who represent the masses, while they may sometimes err in judgment, rarely deliberately act in opposition to the declared wishes of all their constituents.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.—A meeting in behalf of Episcopal Missions in the southeastern part of the city will be held in this Church To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7·30 o'clock, by the S. E. Missionary Convocation. Addresses by Rev. Dr. RUDDER and several Missionary Clergy. Public invited.
WASHINGTON B ERBEN, Secretary.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, at 10·30 A. M. Rev. J. L. NEVINS, who has been for ten years laboring in China, will deliver an interesting address in the evening, at 7·30 o'clock, on the "Idol Worship of the Chinese."

THE BROAD AND THE NARROW WAY.—Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS, Pastor of NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar, will deliver a sermon upon this subject To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Service at the usual hour in the morning, 10½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

"I WILL BE AS THE DEW UNTO ISRAEL."—A sermon on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. The public cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, by Rev. L. PRATT, of Washington, D. C. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½, "David and His Conduct in Sorrow." At 7½, "Ministering Spirits: Are there any such?" Pews free.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAS. NEILL at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. CARROW at 7½ P. M. Seats all free. Come and welcome.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Subject To-morrow Evening, "A Review of Judge Read's Opinion respecting the Sabbath."

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow, 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. L. HOWARD. Subject—"Lord Revive Us." Union Prayer Meeting every Tuesday, 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—Open To-morrow evening at half-past 7. Subject—"Liberal views of the Ministry in Harmony with the Teaching of the Bible, the Prayer Book, and Canons."

YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. CROWELL will preach at PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, To-morrow, 10½ A. M. You are specially invited, and will occupy the pews in centre of the Church.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Sabbath service by the Pastor elect, the Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—This church will be opened for Divine service To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon prayers omitted.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., will preach at 10·30 A. M. and Rev. T. M. GRIFFITH, Pastor, at 7·30 P. M.*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO POPULAR AMUSEMENT. TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Green. The Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, will preach upon this subject by request, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Baptism may be expected in connection with the morning service, at 10½ o'clock.
Strangers are always welcome.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Quarterly Meeting of the Sabbath Schools of this Church To-morrow (Sunday) at 2·30 P. M. Addresses by Professor R. H. MATHER, of Amherst College. ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., who has recently returned from the Holy Land, and Rev. R. H. ALLEN, of Pine Street Church. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—THE third of the series of sermons to Medical Students, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE LEEDS, D. D., at ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce, on Sunday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for Students.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Congregational Bible Class at 9¼ A. M. Sabbath School, 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH corner of FOURTH and PINE.—To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock the first of a Series of Lectures to Young People, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN. Subject:—"Young Men." All are invited

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Rev. Dr. FARLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach To-morrow Morning at 10·30 o'clock, and Evening at 7·30 o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. IJAMS.

THE REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND will preach To-morrow, in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.*]

AS FAST AS THE BARRIERS OF free trade with the South are removed, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" takes its legitimate place in the Southern, as it has long since done in the Northern market, as the purest, most enduring, and richest perfume ever eliminated from the floral kingdom.—*Brooklyn Union.*

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the HENDERSON MARBLE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, December 9, 1867 at 506 MINOR Street, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the ensuing year.
R. K. McCURDY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1867. 1t*

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has just received a beautiful assortment of PARIS DRESS DOLLS, in the latest costumes, at half price.
Large assortment of
FINE FANCY GOODS.
ELEGANT FRENCH SASH-HOLDERS FOR THE WAIST.
NEW STYLE JET, GILT, AND PEARL BANDS, FOR THE HAIR.
CORAL SETS AND NECKLACES.
STEEL AND JET JEWELRY.
ZEPHYR SLIPPERS, beautiful patterns.
ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, large variety.
GENTS' SMOKING CAPS, new style.
CIGAR CASES, ETC. ETC.
CHOICE LOT OF POINT APPLIQUE TIDIES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SATINS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS.
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS.
Point Applique, Cluny, Valenciennes, Blond, Thread, and Guipure Laces.
Real Pointe Sets, Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
Puffed Waists, Sleeves, and Square-neck Spencers.
Crape Trimmings, Fancy Jet Collars, and Belts.
VELVETS, in choice shades.
BLACK VELVETS, all widths.
HOOP SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS.
PAPER PATTERNS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
PARISIAN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING.
Ladies' Dresses made in Twenty Hours. [11 23 set
The moderate prices and excellent workmanship recommend it to ladies and strangers generally.

FINE OOLONG TEAS,
$1.00 Per Pound, or 90 Cents by the Box.
Also, the Best Old Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra, and other Coffees,
By the Package or Retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
CHOICE ALMARIE GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
New Bethlehem Buckwheat.
NEW
WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m]
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH.
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22mw3t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

OIL PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR LATEST COLLECTIONS
OF
EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,
The Works of the Most
Celebrated Modern Painters.

Unusual care has been bestowed upon the selection of their Works of Art this season, a far greater extent of country having been visited than usual, and a very general acquaintance with the great Artists of Europe has resulted in the acquisition of a more choice and extensive assortment of Paintings than they have ever before exhibited.

The artists represented are prominently as follows:—

ADOPH STADEMANN,
CH. HOGUET,
E. FRIEDRICHSEN,
MAX MICHAEL,
A. BRAITH,
W. AMBERG,
J. H. DE HAAS,
DE VOS,
DE NOTER,
CARL MILLNER,
J. ARNOLD,
A. MARTIN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
CARL BOKER,
A. PREYER,
H. HERZOG,
H. BROMBERG,
JACOBSEN,
SIMMLER,
C. JUNGHEIM,
FRIED VOITZ,
A. LEU,
REIMER DAHLEN,
MENO MUHLIG,
W. VERSCHUUR,
CARL HUBNER,
H. WERNER,
HERMANN BETHKE,
VAN STARKENBORGH,
VON SEBEN,
PAUL WEBER,
EMILIE SCHOULTE,
R. ZIMMERMANN,
KAUFFMANN,
P. LOSSOW,
BOSCH. 11 23

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
STOCK AND FIXTURES
OF THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 910 SPRING GARDEN St.
ON THE 27TH INST.
PRIVATE SALE
PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. [11 20 6trp
ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
DOUBLE TEAM RACES,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.
Stake $500.
Mile heats, best in five. Good day and track.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1867,
Stake $500.
Two mile heats. Good day and track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. FITZWATER enters Silfer's team,
PRINCE AND FRANK.
W. H. DOBLE enters Steel's team,
WERNER AND OVERHOLT.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Park.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 22 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK—TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867.
Purse and stake, $750. DOUBLE TEAM RACE, WITH RUNNING MATE. Mile heats, best 3 in 5; good day and track. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
Budd Doble ent. b. g. Kingston and Running Mate.
J. Turner ent. brown g. Brown George and Running Mate. Kingston, the great Eastern favorite, has made 2·26. Brown George is going well and has made 2·19. Good time may be expected.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 22 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867.
Purse and Stake, $500. Two miles and repeat, to harness, good day and track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. H. DOBLE enters blk. g. FRANK.
J. TURNER ent. s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD.
C. CONWAY enters. blk. m. MAGGIE.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 23 3t

ATTENTION, FARMERS OR SPECULATORS.
GANO'S NEW PATENT BAG HOLDER.
Now on exhibition at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, is conceded to meet the want of every Farmer or Grain Dealer.
The Right for the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio will be sold at low figures.
Large profits in the manufacture and sale.
Don't fail to examine it. 11 22 2t*4p

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of WHITNEY & LUKENS, is this day (Nov. 2, 1867) dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the Florence Sewing Machine Company will be continued, and the accounts of the late firm settled, by THOMAS J. WHITNEY, at No. 1123 CHESNUT Street.
THOMAS J. WHITNEY,
CYRUS LUKENS.
11 23 3t

ARMY BLANKETS.
A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.
PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE MANCHESTER FENIANS.

### Their Execution this Morning

*By Atlantic Cable.*

Manchester, Nov. 23—Noon—Allen, Larkin, and Gould, the convicted Fenians, have been executed. All is quiet here.

## LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
Washington, Nov. 23.

### The Reconstruction Committee.

This morning the Reconstruction Committee had a general meeting for consultation at the Treasury Department, at which nearly the full committee were present.

Senators Edmunds and Patterson, and Representatives Halsey, Walker, and Jenckes were in attendance, and a full interchange of views was had upon the different subjects of investigation. The sub-committees will resume their investigations next week, and that engaged at the Treasury Department will be occupied for some time to come.

### Company at the White House.

A large number of visitors were in attendance at the White House this morning, including many ladies, but the President was engaged upon his message, and declined to see any one, except three members of Congress—General Banks of Massachusetts, and Representatives Mungen, of Ohio, and Hubbell, of West Virginia. Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, with several of his Democratic friends, and General Steadman and Felix McCloskey, of New York, were among the anxious outsiders, but there was no "open sesame" for them up to 1·30 o'clock.

### General Hancock and General Mower.

It is expected that General Hancock will to-day relieve General Mower from the command of the Fifth Military District, in which case Mower will resume his command of the sub-District of Louisiana, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. As Mower seems to have incurred the displeasure of the President by his energetic course in removing some impediments to reconstruction, it is probable the President may direct, as a punishment, his removal from the command of the sub-District of Louisiana, and order him to join his regiment, he being Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Infantry. The President cannot order him to be mustered out of his brevet rank as that is a complimentary title, but he can deprive Mower of the command he is now exercising by virtue of his brevet.

No order to that effect had been issued up to 2 o'clock.

### From California.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The steamship J. L. Stephens has arrived from Sitka, via Victoria. Her news has been anticipated by telegraph. The U. S. steamer Ossipee sailed from Victoria for this port yesterday. General Rousseau and suite went to Portland by the Diana.

Flour quiet at $7·60@8. Wheat—choice shipping, $2·40@2·50. Legal-tenders, 72¼c.

### Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Nov. 23.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 113@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108½@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105½@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106½@106¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107½@107⅝.
United States 10-40s, 101¾@101⅞.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105½. Market is improving, and money is somewhat easier.

## SEVEN-THIRTY COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

### Important Discoveries of the United States Detectives—Over a Million of Dollars Realized from the Disposal of the Bogus Bonds—Nine of the Alleged Operators in Custody.

It was recently stated in the *Herald* that arrests had been made by the United States Government officials which were of an exceedingly important character, but the particulars of the affair were for various good reasons withheld. It can now be safely stated that the counterfeiters of seven-thirties and five-twenties who have caused trouble throughout the country are now in custody. Since the counterfeiters were discovered at Washington, Mr. William P. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has been actively engaged with his subordinates in endeavoring to apprehend the counterfeiters. His attention had been called, previous to the discovery named, to counterfeit issues of $100 compound interest notes, and $50 legal-tenders. After weeks of persistent and earnest labor, in which he was assisted by United States Detective Nettleship, residing in Newark, he was enabled to trace the authors of the latter counterfeit to the small village of Paulsboro, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and subsequently ascertained that the work of engraving and circulating the legal-tenders was done at that village, as is alleged by William Spencer, alias William E. Brockaway, and seven confederates. He then proceeded to gather sufficient evidence, with a view to fasten the guilt without doubt upon the parties named, and while engaged in this latter work, he discovered the counterfeit seven-thirties and five-twenties, and compared the work upon the fradulent bonds with that of the other counterfeits, and became satisfied that both counterfeits were the work of the same artist. Acting upon this theory, he went quietly to work to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. Having thus been fortified by evidence sufficient to corroborate the allegations, Mr. Wood made affidavit on the 19th instant, before U. S. Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, against William Spencer, and Hannah, his reputed wife, alleging that they were the principals in the extensive frauds upon the Government, and that they had been assisted by five other persons whose names are withheld. Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Spencer and his wife, who were found by the officers of the law at St. James' Hotel, in New York on Friday, Nov. 15, where they were preparing to leave for Europe. They were taken to Jersey City and placed in a room in Taylor's Hotel, at that place, where they were guarded, the authorities not being able to make the examination in the case at that time. On Tuesday morning last they were taken to Newark, before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and bailed in the sum of $40,000 to appear for an examination during next week. The woman had the amount named on her person and readily produced it as bail.

The Paulsboro establishment was in operation as long ago as July, 1865, and it is estimated that the parties engaged in the business have netted upwards of one million dollars. The spurious issues of the notes and bonds were made from a lead impression of the genuine plates at Washington, secured by a confederate of the counterfeiters, and the several branches of the transfer work were also the work of confederates. All the parties engaged in the counterfeiting have become wealthy, as a matter of course, and now reside in different parts of the country. Government officers have been despatched to arrest them, and it is probable that they are now all in custody. Spencer is the owner of a magnificent residence in Philadelphia, and is said to be worth at least $200,000. When taken before the United States Commissioner at Newark he and his wife were fashionably dressed, accompanied by a colored nurse, who bore in her arms an infant child of one of the alleged counterfeiters. The appearance of the man and woman was very respectable, Spencer is a tall, intelligent, and gentlemanly looking man, and his wife, in appearance, very ladylike.

The Government officials are now engaged in searching for the presses, etc., upon which the work was executed, and the probabilities are that they will be found to-day or to-morrow. There are still many items of interest connected with this crime which are withheld and which will astonish the public.

Spencer when arrested maintained great composure, and not a sign of guilt manifested itself. When taken before the Commissioner he appeared not in the least excited or disconcerted, and coolly took from his pocket a small comb, with which he proceeded to comb his whiskers and hair. After brushing the dust from his coat and arranging his necktie, he seated himself in a chair and patiently waited for further proceedings.

To one not familiar with the surrounding circumstances, he would have appeared to be a retired Broadway merchant. He was not, however, unprepared for the difficulty in which he found himself, for he was accompanied by his counsel, Judge Stewart, of New York, and immediately upon arriving at Newark he summoned William B. Guild, Esq., of that city, to his presence, and after a short conversation retained his legal services in behalf of himself and wife.

In addition to the above, it is stated that about two years ago Spencer resided in a house at Paulsboro, adjoining the residence of one Charles Adams, alias Langdon Moore, who was arrested, charged with robbing a bank at Concord, Mass.

It is probable that more light will be shed upon this prodigious scheme of the counterfeiters during the next week.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The following named gentlemen are appointed to serve as Controllers of Public Schools in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved April 5, 1867:—

For the period of one year from January 1, 1868—Charles Hanner, Twenty-sixth ward; M. Hall Stanton, Twelfth ward; Washington J. Jackson, Third ward; Charles M. Lukens, Eighteenth ward; Daniel Steinmetz, Twenty-seventh ward.

For the period of two years from January 1, 1868—Morris J. Hoffman, Twenty-fourth ward; Edward Armstrong, Twenty-second ward; George W. Thorn, Sixth ward; John G. Brenner, Twenty-third ward; Patrick Fagan, Fourth ward.

For the period of three years from January 1, 1868—Edward Shippen, Eighth ward; William B. Stevens, Twenty-first ward; John Irwin Mitchell, Tenth ward; George W. Nebinger, Second ward; Lewis C. Cassidy, Fifth ward.

### The Park Case.

The law of Pennsylvania requires that a road jury shall make a report of their proceedings in the term following their appointment; and this court, in one case, decided that a failure to do so made null and void all the labors of the jury. At that time the terms of the court were of two months length, but now, by a recent act of Assembly, they are only monthly.

The new jury appointed to assess the damages of property holders from the appropriations made for the extension of Fairmount Park, have not as yet made a report, and the City Solicitor, to avoid the setting aside of the labors of the jury, this morning made a motion for a rule to show cause why the report of the jury should not be filed *nunc pro tunc*. Some of the counsel representing property owners were in favor of making this rule absolute. But others opposed it, and argued that it was the duty of the Court to annul all the proceedings of this jury, and to allow to each particular claimant to apply for a separate jury, under the general road law of the State, and the decision of this Court in the Spring Garden case.

Judge Allison, after hearing both sides, and many counsel, said the City Solicitor might consider his motion made and overruled.

### The Riddle Homicide—Jury Discharged.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

This morning Dr. Beaumont, who was commissioned to visit the sick juror, Henry Egner, one of the jury who have been out in the Hornkeith case since Wednesday last, reported to the Court that he had just visited Mr. Egner and had found him dangerously ill. He was excited, believed he was going to die, and was continually calling for a priest to minister to him.

It was necessary to his health that he should be separated from the other jurors, kept alone and nursed, and as long as he remained in his present condition with the other jurors he was in peril of life. He was unable to walk down stairs, and it would be dangerous to carry him into the Court-room. Upon this report, which, of course, was made under oath, the Court had the other jurors brought into Court, and they, not having agreed upon a verdict, discharged them from a further consideration of the case.

At the request of his counsel, William Bull, Hornkeith was allowed to renew his bail.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Howard Allcott, charged with the murder of the boy, Thomas Gallagher, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Habeas corpus cases were before the Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Captain Piersol, U. S. A. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from the army, on the ground that he enlisted while a minor, and without the consent of his parents. This was proven, and the discharge granted.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Andrew Tyson vs. the Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from a charge of being concerned in the riotous assault and battery upon conductor Styles in a Second street car on election day. The evidence went to show that the relator was present at the time of the disturbance: but whether or not he was engaged in it, was a question which was proper for the consideration of a jury. Therefore the Court held the relator for trial.

A petition was made for the admission of a child, Mary Ann Nailis, into the Catholic Home, an incorporated institution, under the immediate control of the Right Reverend Bishop Wood whose consent was readily given, on condition that the Home should have full legal control over the child, that it might be more effectually protected from evil influences. The Court granted the petition, provided the child should not be restored to its parents, but given completely into the hands of the institution.

A Pawnbroker in Trouble.—Julius Hyman was before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, charged with wilfully and maliciously destroying a promissory note for $275·35, with intent to cheat and defraud Ellis Crohan, of Boston. Mr. Crohan was in the city some time ago, and Hyman paid $100 on account, leaving a balance of $175.35. He agreed with Mr. Crohan that he should send the note to him in a few weeks, and he would pay the balance due on it. Crohan returned to Boston and sent it on by the Adams Express Company, with instructions to collect on delivery; but the clerk in the office neglected to so mark it. The package was delivered to Hyman, who is a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 1237 Vine street, as an ordinary package would be. Crohan discovered this and came to this city, and, accompanied by the man who delivered the package, visited the place of Hyman, and he acknowledged receiving the note, but stated that he had destroyed it, and refused to pay the balance. He was bound over in the sum of $600 bail to answer at Court.

The Revenue Taxes assessed in the First District, for October, 1867, amount to $340,622·10, of which amount $77,499·02 was from distilled spirits, which was paid during the month. Compared with same month last year, it is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessed October 1866 | $454,290·49 |
| " " 1867 | 340,622·10 |
| Decrease | $113 668·39 |
| Tax paid on distilled spirits in October, 1866 | $155,441·22 |
| " " " " 1867 | 77,499·02 |
| Decrease on distilled spirits | $77,942·20 |
| Tax on general manufactures in October, 1866 | $298,849·27 |
| Tax on general manufactures in October, 1867 | 263,123·08 |
| Decrease | $35,726 19 |
| " | 77,942·20 |
| Total Decrease | $113,668·39 |

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $206·33 | taking in exchange | | U. S. 6's of 1881. |
| $156·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1862. |
| $127·58 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1864. |
| $137 58 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov. |
| $151·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July. |
| $151·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '67. do. |
| $93·83 | do. | do. | 5 ℘ cent. 10-40's. do. |
| $159 16 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. |
| $153·18 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. |

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR STORE,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.
CHOICE BRANDS OF [11 22 3trp*
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THE WAY TO TEST SAFES.

PASSING A FIERY ORDEAL.

*HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!*

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

*READ THE TESTIMONY.*

A very destructive conflagration occurred in Charleston, S. C., a few days since, which burned several extensive stores on East Bay, among which was one occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Getty, the well-known shipping agents.

The Charleston *News* says:—

"In the hottest of the fire was one of Herring's Safes, which came out, as usual, triumphant over its fiery foe. Messrs. J. & T. Getty have reason to congratulate themselves that on opening their Safe yesterday afternoon they even took out their bank bills and checks uninjured. We would advise our friends in need of Safes to try one of Herring's. They have proved themselves in our very midst thoroughly fire-proof."

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Charleston *Courier*, in giving an account of the same fire, makes the following editorial remarks:—

"We saw, during the fire, a Safe in the second story, which seemed in great danger, but learning it was one of Herring's, we felt sure that Messrs. J. & T. Getty's books were all to be saved, and we were right, for on opening the Safe yesterday afternoon it was found that little injury was done by the fire. We were glad to see our friend Getty draw out his package of 'greenbacks' all 'at par.' Papers lying loose in pigeon-holes were not even discolored by the fire. We congratulate Messrs. Getty on their luck in having one of Herring & Co.'s Safes."

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Principal Office:—

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 627 CHESNUT Street.

1t

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

*Resolved*, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

*Resolved*, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

*Resolved*, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double rack horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous to say that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
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*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for his season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and ariety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of oods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the owest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed ery purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money re-nded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHERE TO GET GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.—The in-ucements offered at Bartlett's, No. 33 S. Sixth street, annot be overrated or excelled. The establishment a large one, and well stocked with goods, large in uantity and superior in quality. All the latest styles f boots and shoes for men and boys are there to be und, and their durability and neat workmanship ill vie with that of any other establishment. Besides all this custom work is received and executed ith despatch, and in all ways proves satisfactory to e purchasers. There is a new style called the "box es," an assortment of which this firm always has on and. Added to all the other merits of this establishment is the merit of reduced prices; they being aced at such a figure that cannot fail to please, hile the stock comprises a variety of goods from hich a selection to suit is easy and satisfactory.

CAN'T RUB IT OUT.—We have received from C. E. mith, stationer, No. 109 S. Third street, a wonderful bstitute for ink, *i. e.*, the Indelible Pencil, made by . G. Day, New York. It is impossible to erase it ithout destroying the paper. For Newspaper men, rokers, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Salesmen, ravellers, Clerks, Shippers, Expressmen, and all ho want to write permanently without ink, it is invaluable. It is made from Hard Rubber, will not t out of order, and will last a life time, although ld with a box of leads for $1·50.

## MARRIED.

*For additional Marriages and Deaths see Third Page.*

VETTERLEIN—GARDEN.—On Thursday, November 21, at Christ Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. . C. Ewer, HERMAN G. VETTERLEIN to HELEN . GARDEN, daughter of Christopher H. Garden, all of New York. No cards.

WALKER—GOOD.—On Thursday evening, the 21st stant, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Mr. JOSEPH ALKER to Miss MARY E. GOOD, both of this ty.

## DIED.

SAGEE.—At Beverly, N. J., on the 21st instant, ARVEY K. SAGEE, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited attend his funeral, on the arrival of the train at alnut street wharf at 10·45 o'clock A. M., on Second-y, the 25th instant. Interment at Friends' Western round.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

### *CHEMISTRY OF THE SUNBEAM.*

**A Lecture Delivered Before the Teachers' Institute, Last Evening, by Professor E. L. Youmans, M. D.**

Notwithstanding the rain, there was quite a large audience at the Horticultural Hall last evening, to listen to the second lecture in the course before the Teachers' Institute. Professor Edward L. Youmans, M. D., of New York, was the speaker of the evening, his subject being "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam." It was much to be regretted that every seat in the Hall was not occupied, for a more entertaining feast upon the good things of science has seldom been offered to our community. The drop curtain displayed a number of large diagrams, which were of material assistance in rendering the subject discussed perfectly clear to the audience.

The speaker commenced by referring to the superstitious belief of the ancients as to the character and influence of the heavenly bodies. According to the science of Astrology, the power exerted by the sun and planets extended to all the relations of life, but was of a periodic or intermittent character. The medical science of that day divided the body, and distributed its parts among the heavenly bodies, which were always to be consulted in the treatment of diseases affecting those portions subject to each particular influence. In later times, the Alchemist entertained a similar belief, assigning to certain planets particular metals, and vainly seeking to discover "the philosopher's stone" through their influences upon these metals. He tortured them in a thousand different ways, in the expectation that those of the baser sort could, through planetary influences be transmuted into the precious ores. These two sciences of Astrology and Alchemy have been gradually developed into the Astronomy and Chemistry of modern times, and the results have more than confirmed all that was dreamed of.

All nature is in motion, and the source of its activity is the sun. By the refracting power of the prism, its rays are shown to possess a triple constitution, the portion least refracted being that which contains the heat of the sunbeam; then come the rays of light, displaying the different colors of the prism; and last and most refracted are the rays which cause chemical activity. In this way the sun acts upon matter in every form. Striking instances of its power are shown by the daily vibrations of Bunker Hill Monument, and by the writhings and contortions of the great tubular bridges which span our rivers. But its actions on fluids, producing the great motive power of steam, and on the atmosphere, are not less noticeable.

In digging after precious ores, we have penetrated the crust of the earth to the depth of about one mile: and in this way, as well as by the composition of the metals which have been cast to the surface by volcanic action, and that of the rocks distributed upon the surface, we have been enabled to gain a clue to the interior of the earth and its constitution. We find it made up principally of a dozen metals, forming the minerals which enter into the composition of the rocks and soils. But these metals are all without affinity for each other, this being brought about by the intervention of another element. This great cementing and solidifying agent is called oxygen, and one-half of the crust of the earth, to a depth of at least twenty miles, is formed of it. Into the composition of our bodies and the air we breathe it enters in even larger proportions. But when separated from the metals, and called forth by the sorcery of the chemist, it shrinks from our gaze, and no man has ever looked upon it. It is the symbol of spiritual power, the Hercules of the globe, the universal custodian and jailor of all nature. The method by which it takes possession of the other elements is ever going on through the processes of combustion and respiration, a combination similar to the metals of the earth being the result — the oxydation of the elements. Thus it goes on, assaulting, and undermining, and taking possession of everything. This element was discovered in 1774, by Dr. Priestley, but he little knew its power and the grand results of his discovery, or he would have heard it say, as did the spirit of Samuel when raised by the witch of Endor, "Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me up?"

The speaker then drew a parallel between the processes of the steam-engine and the human body, showing how both required food, water, and oxygen, with heat, force, and refuse as the similar results. In the steam-engine a process of rapid combustion generates a heat of 212 degrees, creating a force which acts by the alternate expansion and contraction of steam in the cylinder; while in the human body a process of slow combustion generates a heat of 98 degrees, thus creating a force which operates through the alternate expansion and contraction of the muscles. If the fuel, water, and oxygen be not supplied to the steam-engine, the process ceases, and it becomes motionless; and if the human body be deprived of food, water, and oxygen, its vitality ceases, and death results.

The lecturer then showed how a man who lives to the age of seventy years consumes all the oxygen contained in 118 square feet of air, from the surface of the earth to the upper confines of the atmosphere; but by the exhalation of carbonic acid gas, a man spoils ten times as much air as he inhales. Awake or asleep, in every action of the body and every movement of the globules of the blood, this process is going on. All living things are continually at work extracting the vital force from the atmosphere and returning to it poison.

Yet the atmosphere still remains the same as in the beginning. The process by which this is accomplished was not discovered until within the memory of men now living. It is now known that the process of fire and the lungs is reversed by vegetation. Every leaf contains a myriad of little mouths, which draw in the poison created by the agency of combustion and exhalation. By them the oxygen is robbed of the elements of which it has gained possession. These elements and the oxygen are drawn together by a certain force; but an equal force puts them apart. The process is carried on in the meanest herb in a more skilful manner than the chemist is able to set them free. The process by which our bone, muscle, blood, and brain are created is started in the leaves, the transformation passing first through the vegetable and then through the animal kingdom. But the leaf can no more carry on this process of itself, than a water-wheel can turn without the water. The leaf is the mere machine through which the sun operates. The interior processes of utilization are going on at night, but it is only in the light of the sun that the leaf itself is in action. Through its influence, the particles of matter are whirled through the vortex of life. The atmosphere is made the source of all living things, and to it they all in the end return. It is giving back its dead through every expanding leaf, but the plants are but tissues woven in the grand loom of the air by the magic shuttle of the sun.

Thus life is the "divinest effluence of the stars;" for our sun is a star, and the stars, like it, are suns. Light travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second, and requires five hundred years to reach the earth from the remotest fixed star visible to the naked eye. Five hundred years above, and five hundred years below! This is the diameter of our little domestic stellar fireside circle! Taking this diameter as a unit, and the telescope reveals a great ocean of diffused light with a diameter of 125,000,000. By its power, the nebulæ in the constellation of Orion have been resolved into a continent of stars, the light of which requires sixty thousand years to reach the earth. It requires ten years for the light of Sirius, the nearest of the fixed stars, to reach us; and if the inhabitants of that body are now looking down upon us, they see us as we were ten years ago, when secession was brewing, and the "Old Public Functionary" was President of the United States. (Laughter and cheers.)

The heat of the sun is sufficient to melt its way through a solid zone of ice one hundred feet in thickness in a single year, and the projection of a mass of ice forty-five miles in diameter into the sun, year after year, at the velocity of light, would diminish its temperature but one degree. Yet we receive only one part in 2,300,000,000 of its heat. The rest is dissipated throughout space. But the chemistry of the stars is in reality the same as that of the sun, and there is no doubt but that there is a system of exchange of heat between all of them. Indeed, it has been calculated that the amount of heat received by the earth from the stars bears a proportion to that received from the sun of 85 to 100.

The chemical and physiological forces of the sun's rays are broader and higher in their sweep and swell than the law of gravitation, which is shattered in our hands. By them the complications of the universe are explained. The conditions and attributes of the mind itself are regulated and affected by the constitution of the atmosphere, which is in the hands of the stars. The brain is dependent on the circulation, and that in turn on the atmosphere; and thus, in the language of the poet,

"——through the ages
One increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd
With the process of the suns."

HOW CAMDEN IS SUPPLIED WITH WATER.—Our readers will remember that, a few days ago, the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest and finest building belonging to this denomination in Camden, was totally destroyed by fire. A large and efficient force of firemen were present, both from Camden and this city; but it was found impossible to do anything towards staying the progress of the flames, by reason of the lack of water. To this cause is to be attributed the destruction of this handsome church, and as the total amount of insurance upon the building was but $4000, almost the entire loss will fall upon the members of the congregation. The misfortune is rendered still more distressing by the fact that but a few years ago the building was greatly enlarged, and the old front replaced by a new one of attractive architectural design.

The quantity and quality of the water furnished to the residents of Camden has long been a cause of complaint and annoyance. In summer it is usually too filthy for the coarsest domestic uses, and in both summer and winter the supply is frequently so scanty that the safety of the whole city is endangered in the case of fire. There is no reason why Camden should not be a populous and thriving suburb of Philadelphia, but owners of property cannot be expected to make extensive and costly improvements when they are not assured of protection from the devouring flames. The Water Works are located at Pea Shore, three or four miles from the city, where it is possible to obtain an abundant supply of pure water at all seasons of the year. That such is not the result is owing solely to the criminal meanness which characterizes the management of the Works, the institution being controlled by a man who is notorious for his miserliness. As it is, we do not know that we can offer our neighbors over the river any advice that will avail them; but surely something should be done to remedy the grivances with which they are afflicted.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—Yesterday there was arrested, at Ninth and Green streets, one William H. Davis, who is charged with obtaining other people's property in a false and fraudulent manner. It is alleged that he went to the various meat markets in the Fifth and Ninth Districts, and by representations that he was fully able and honestly willing to pay at sight, he succeeded in getting large quantities of beef. It is also alleged that this same Mr. Davis, after once becoming possessor of the said beef, forgot all about his promises and honest protestations about paying at sight, or probably gave to the latter term more significance than is usually attached to it, meaning virtually when the defrauded caught *sight* of him, and made himself scarce. At any rate, he was yesterday arrested on a charge of false pretense, and was committed by Alderman Massey in default of $2000 bail to answer the charge at Court. The parties who have brought the charge are as follows:—Charles Wall, who has an unpaid bill against him of $38·52; Miller & Watson do., $307·19; and Mrs. Sophia Loudenschlager, likewise "out" $170.

SELLING GOODS WITHOUT A LICENSE, and committing an assault and battery on an officer, caused an Israelite named Morris Isadore to be arraigned before Alderman Beitler this morning. Isadore is a New Yorker, and has been selling, or attempting to sell fur caps and hoods to different parties in this city. This morning Sergeant Crout observed him going into a store on Arch street, above Second. The officer entered, and asked to see his license. He equivocated, and attempted to get out the back way. He was captured, and caught hold of the officer's coat collar and refused to accompany him to the Alderman's office. He was finally prevailed upon to go, and after a hearing he was fined $300 for selling goods without a license, and placed under $400 bail to appear at Court, to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on an officer.

IMPLICATED IN A ROBBERY.—Last night William Burton was arrested in the Third District, for complicity with others in robbing Monegan's liquor store, at Seventh and Bedford streets, a night or two since. Alderman Morrow committed him.

Jonathan Cole, a coal-black darkey who keeps an eating-saloon and junk-shop in the vicinity of South and Seventh streets, was arrested for receiving that portion of the goods which Burton is alleged to have stolen. He was committed by Alderman Morrow, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the Grand Fair of the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church of Mantua, which will be held during next week at Horticultural Hall, commencing on Monday afternoon. From the efforts which have been made to ensure the success of this Fair, we are satisfied that a visit alone will repay our citizens; and when the fact is taken into consideration that all the articles to be offered for sale will be marked at market rates an additional inducement is presented for purchasing goods suitable for the approaching holidays.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest this morning on the body of an unknown white man, aged fifty years, who was found in a prostrated condition, this morning, at Twenty-third and Market streets, by policeman Kilpatrick, and taken to the Station House, where he died. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. From appearances, the deceased belonged to the Almshouse. The Coroner took charge of the body.

THE WEATHER is anything but pleasant. So sudden a change from the wintry air of a few days since to the cloudy-looking and wet weather of to-day, serves only to put the majority of persons out of sorts, and the youngsters, especially, in fear that their due allowance of skating and other *bona fide* wintry amusements will be encroached upon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, a man belonging to the Almshouse was found on the steps of a dwelling No. 2306 Market street, in convulsions. He was at once conveyed to the nearest Station House, where he died within a few minutes.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—A vocal and instrumental concert, under the auspices of the above association, was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, Manayunk. Marcus F. Given, Esq., delivered the opening address, of an able and appropriate character.

FIRE.—Lennig's Chemical Works, at Bridesburg, were yesterday the scene of a trifling fire, resulting from the explosion of some chemical compound.

## OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

THE GREAT PAINTING,

CHRIST

In the House in Emmaus,

BY CARL MULLER.

Is now on Exhibition at

*BAILEY & CO.'S GALLERIES,*

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

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BAILEY & CO.'S,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

All the Paintings in this fine Collection are on Private Sale, and the attendant has a list of prices.

## FOR SALE.

ARCH STREET.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with Mansard roof, and lot 235 feet deep; situate on ARCH Street, west of Eighteenth street, extending through to Cherry street. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, of the best materials, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner; has large back-buildings; every convenience and improvement, and is in perfect order.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
11 20 6t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1730 PINE Street; four story, and three-story back buildings; in nice order, and possession. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St. 11 22 3t*

## TO RENT.

TO LET—JANUARY 1—A FIRST-CLASS house, N. THIRTEENTH Street. Rent taken in board. Address H., Central Buildings,
11 22 2t* No. 218 Walnut street.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

### Opposition to the Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

### The Congressional Business Next Week.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

**After a Foreign Mission.**

Ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, arrived this morning. He is understood to be looking for a foreign mission.

**Congress Next Week.**

The indications are that no important business will be done in Congress next week. Already a large number of the members of both Houses have gone home, to remain during Thanksgiving week, and many will not return before the December session. It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee will present their impeachment reports on Monday, and, after these are read, they will ask that they be printed, which will no doubt be ordered, and the House will adjourn immediately afterwards, unless some of the members, overflowing with eloquence, should prevent it by talking for buncombe.

**The Cotton Tax.**

The proposition to repeal the cotton tax will meet with a strong opposition from the wool-growing interest and woollen manufacturers of the North and Northwest. The latter say that Congress cannot consistently repeal the tax on cotton without doing the same for wool. The wool interest claim that there is no good reason why the productions of the North should not be released from taxation as well as those of the South. Wool now pays a tax of twelve cents per pound, and to take the tax off cotton and let it remain on wool, will, the woollen manufacturers say, ruin their interests by cheapening cotton to such an extent as to materially lessen the consumption of woollen goods. Others will oppose the repeal of the cotton tax because the proposition is a relic of anti-war times—a bid from Northern men to catch Southern votes, and they declare that it is time this business was "played out." The measure will also be opposed on the ground that good faith to the public creditors demands that no important interest should be released from taxation at present, as it would be a dangerous precedent to establish; for all other interests would insist upon the same exemption, and their demands could not be consistently refused.

**Interesting Equity Case.**

Judge Wylie, sitting in equity, has decided the case of Brown vs. Becket et al. Brown, as a representative of the creditors of Clement Becket, sought to set aside a deed for the use of Mary Becket, who was alleged to be the wife of Clement Becket, for the purpose of selling such property under an execution against Clement Becket. The land in question was originally purchased in the name of Clement Becket, but Mary Becket out of her own earnings improved the same by erecting buildings thereon, spending five or six thousand dollars for this purpose from her earnings as washerwoman at the hospitals. The Judge said that, however worthless a husband may be, all the earnings of his wife are his, and are, therefore, liable for his debts. But the Judge held that this principle does not apply to the present case, because Mary Becket was not, in law, the wife of Clement Becket, the evidence showing that when they came together in 1836 both were slaves, and to the code of slavery the relation of husband and wife was a stranger. Even after both were emancipated they continued to live together just as they had done before. No presumption of marriage arises therefrom in this case, because the fact of their previous life explains the nature of their relations to each other. Both of the parties, in their sworn answers, deny that they were ever married subsequently to the acquisition of their freedom. The Judge says:—"If their marriage prior to that was impossible under the law of slavery, their relation to each other was only that of concubinage, and its character has not been changed since by any act of theirs.

"The injustice threatened to be done to this poor woman and her children by seizure on the fruits of labor, economy, and thrift, and applying them a second time to the payment of the debts of a thriftless and trifling drone, whom she has fed, clothed, and sheltered because he was the father of her children, may fortunately be avoided without the violation of any of the established rules of law. The bill should be dismissed with costs."

### *FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.*

**Obituary—Important Decision of Chief Justice Chase, Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—George C. Russell, a prominent lawyer here, and for many years one of the counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died suddenly yesterday evening.

Chief Justice Chase decided in the United States Court yesterday an important admiralty appeal case. It was that of George H. Hiner against the steamer Seagull for damages on account of the death of his wife, who was injured aboard said steamer by a collision with the steamer Leary. Judge Giles had decided that the court had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the case, but Mr. Chase held jurisdiction to be evident, and awarded the libellant two thousand one hundred dollars damages.

The first shipment of produce over the new Washington County Railroad arrived from Hagerstown yesterday.

Mayor Banks has nominated Captain George W. Russell for Port Warden. During the war he was not allowed to command the Norfolk steamer in consequence of his alleged disloyalty.

**Funeral of the Poet Fitz-Greene Halleck.**

STAMFORD, Nov. 22.—The funeral services of the venerable poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, were celebrated at Christ's Church, Guilford, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and his remains were followed to the burial ground by a large concourse of friends. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. Bennett. Among those who stood around the poet's grave were the poet's sister and General Wilson, the only representative present from New York. Mr. Halleck was interred by the side of his brother's grave.

## THE RECENT TERRIBLE DISASTER IN OHIO.

**Shocking Railroad Accident Near Lockland—Five Persons Burned to Death—Particulars of the Frightful Calamity As Far As Heard From—Names of the Killed.**

*From the Cincinnati Times of Thursday Evening.*

One of the most shocking calamities which it has been our mission for a long time to record, occurred half a mile beyond Lockland, in this county, and about thirteen miles from this city, at fifteen minutes before 6 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of four ladies and one gentleman—all at the time lying in the sleeping car, which came from Toledo.

The particulars, as far as we were able to obtain them, were as follows:—The pilot on engine "Becket," attached to a freight train, broke down a short distance beyond Lockland, and there being no way of getting the cars off, a flagman was sent back to stop the approaching trains, who succeeded in doing so, so far as the Express train from Toledo and New York was concerned; but as the morning was dark and foggy, the Hamilton Accommodation, which was on its way to this city failed to stop at the signal, and the consequence was that the engine ran into the sleeping-car of the Express train, and set it on fire, the flames making such headway that two passenger and two sleeping-cars, from the A. & G. W. R. R., were consumed, as were also one sleeping-car and one passenger-coach from the D. & M. R. R.

The train, as we have heard, was partially from New York and partially from Toledo, the two having joined together at Dayton. Four ladies and one man, in the sleeping car, were burned to death, and several other persons were injured.

Three of the ladies were sisters named Morgan, and had tickets from Detroit to Louisville, but the place at which they lived is, as yet, an uncertainty. Some say they were from the South and had just returned from Europe, while others claim that they lived in Toronto, and yet others that they were from Detroit. Their bodies were completely charred. The name of the man was Jackson, and he hailed from Boston, but where he was going we do not know. He was from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

The other lady was a very large woman weighing perhaps 200 pounds; she lived in Detroit, but no one knew anything about her, whether she was married or single, or what was her name. She appeared to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age, but as her features were badly charred, this was a matter of uncertainty.

Several other parties were quite badly, though not dangerously injured by the shock which resulted from the collision.

The scene at the place of the accident was most heart-rending. We learn that the screams of the unfortunate parties in the sleeping car, previous to their death, was beyond all description. However, nothing could save them; the flames spread on every hand, and to move was as certain death as to remain in the berths; but a few moments only sufficed to end the terrible agonies of the unfortunate parties; and save with respect to the unknown female from Detroit, little else is left than the ashes of the doomed ones.

The trunks of the three Morgan sisters, as well as of the other victims, are now in the Railroad Company, and will be handed over to their friends.

As soon as the fact of the accident became known, Superintendent McLaren, with his usual promptness and energy, departed on an extra train, with a corps of the best physicians in the city; and all that was possible was done to alleviate the condition of those who were injured by the shock; but, as we have said, these were not numerous, and their injuries were trifling, with one exception; the name of the man constituting that exception not being known to us.

We learn that one of the sisters Morgan reached the door of the car and broke the window, but was unable to obtain an egress. Her situation was observed by other parties, and an axe was procured from the train, and an effort made to relieve her, but while the party was attempting to batter down the door of the car a sudden burst of the flames struck her, and she fell dead. Her screams before her death were terrific.

From a passenger who witnessed the disaster we learn that the burning of the hindmost car was occasioned by the breaking of the lamp on the locomotive which ran into the train, the oil spilling and the fire spreading rapidly.

The three sisters were seated near each other, and water was thrown upon the one nearest window, while the others shielded their faces as much as possible from the flames, until death came to their relief.

He informs us that it was one of the most distressing spectacles he ever witnessed. The young woman pleading for life even after the flames had burned away the hair from her head, and yet all efforts to release her from the rubbish with which she was encumbered of no avail, was most appalling.

A large and powerful man climbed to the side of the car, and placing his arms around, endeavored, by an immense effort, to rescue her, but it was without avail, and he was forced to relinquish the task. At 12·30 an anxious crowd was at the depot awaiting the arrival of the train. Those who had come in from the wreck by the eastern train were surrounded by groups, to whom they recounted the details of the disaster.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

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The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

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From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

Call and See the New Box Toes.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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THE MECHANICAL
LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL..........................$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1018 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 141 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12am3mrp Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of time of departure of the morning New York Line from WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT

TO 9·30 A. M.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the New York Express Line (now leaving at 9·00 A. M.), will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 9·30 A. M., for New York, via Connecting Railway.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

November 23, 1867. 11 23 3t

## FINANCIAL.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

*BANKERS AND BROKERS,*

11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $206·33 | taking | in exchange | U. S. 6's of 1881. |
| $156·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1862. |
| $127·58 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1864. |
| $137·58 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov. |
| $151·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July |
| $151·33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '67, do. |
| $93·33 | do. | do. | 5 ℔ cent. 10-40's, do. |
| $159·18 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. |
| $153·18 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. |

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 5 1m

## INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—

On $20............................TWO PER CENT.
$20 to $100......................FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards.......FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100............TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300...........................THREE PER CENT.
$300 and over..........................FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

7 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

## CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

**We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.**

**Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.**

**Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.**

**Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.**

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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## JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY. [10 16 tuthstu3mrp

### NUMBER CXLVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

*COMPILED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.*

### Palpable Hits.

The appended collection of squibs on the idiosyncracies of some of the prominent actors in our national drama are among the most ingenious that have ever found their way into print. They will not fail to "set the table in a roar."

COMMENTS IN COUPLETS ON THE LATE REACTION

The taxes are clearly a popular grievance,
Let's wipe out the debt of the nation.
T. STEVENS.

Put me on the course, or you can't win the race,
I have laid my pipe thoroughly.
SALMON P. CHASE.

Our best hopes in the use of cash lie,
Bribery's the card to win with.
ASHLEY.

I won't see the negro defrauded with still lips,
Black suffrage or death is the war-cry of
PHILLIPS.

Repudiation! that's the gun
To floor the Rads with.
PENDLETON.

I think—no matter what I think, I sha'n't
Disclose my thoughts at present.
U. S. GRANT.

The ultras have rendered our fix an unpleasant 'un,
Let's throw them all overboard, bodily.
FESSENDEN.

Impeach! The White House traitor humble;
To smash him is to conquer.
TRUMBULL.

Had the party but followed the *Tribune* and me,
We'd have carried New York by ten thousand.
H. G.

Thank God there's an end of the *Tribune's* wild creed,
Who killed that Cock Robin? 'twas I,
THURLOW WEED.

D—cowards! I am like Jack Cade—
For root-and-branch work.
B. F. WADE.

The people I no more can hum, nor
Even lead the Senate.
SUMNER.

Of party's camp the sharpest sutler,
Whoever wins, I'm hunk.
BEN BUTLER.

We had New York, but couldn't handle her,
So lost both "game" and "tallow."
CHANDLER.

How are you, Bully Thaddeus, say?
Depose me, will you? Try!
A. J.

I guessed all wrong, and now a Sawney
They call unhappy
DEAD DUCK FORNEY.

Next year we'll give the Rads one pill more
And save the Union.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Ha! ha! it comes home to each liar and felon
Who hissed—the vile reptiles!—at
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Our New York victory was a screamer,
God bless the State!
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

An old Pub. Func. that all sides put their ban on
Is glad the Rads are beaten.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The negro's walked the plank, he drifts to leeward.
Well, let him drift, he's nothing now to
SEWARD.

## *OUR SHAKESPEARIAN GALLERY.*

### By the "Fat Contributor."

MACBETH.

Macbeth was a Highlander, from Highland county, Ohio. He was distantly related to the Highlands of the Hudson. He early emigrated to Scotland, where he first attracted attention as a Brigadier of Militia. One night, while crossing a lonely moor, coming home from a general muster (pretty well peppered), he was accosted by three witches, one of whom cried, "All hail, Macbeth, Thane of Clam Chowder!" while another saluted him "King of the Cannibal Islands!" They all united in a chorus of "Hoka, poka, waka fum," all of which had the effect to greatly inflame the ambition of the General. Thane he was already, but there was one slight difficulty in the way of his being King—the position was filled. Duncan held the throne, and it was evident to the most casual observer that Duncan wasn't such a donkey as to abdicate in favor of Mac or any other man. He wrote to his wife all about it, hinting that he would like the situation of King, should there be a vacancy, having held almost every other office, from Alderman of his native village, up.

Mrs. Macbeth was a strong-minded female, generally understood by the neighbors to wear the breeches. She couldn't wait for Duncan to pass away in the regular course of nature, so she egged Macbeth on to hasten his demise, and possess the throne. An opportunity soon offered. The King one night having remained down town until the street cars had stopped running, was forced to stay over night at the Macbeth residence. Mrs. Macbeth showed him every attention. She gave him the spare bed-room off from the parlor; had a fire built in the parlor stove; hot water for him to wash in, etc. etc. When the good King had retired, Macbeth and his wife consulted together as to the best plan for removing him from a world of trouble. It was at length arranged that she should get his servants drunk on "apple-jack," while he carved the aged Duncan. She would have done it herself, she said, had he not resembled Macbeth's father-in-law, as he slept.

Macbeth steals on tip-toe to the King's bed-chamber, and shortly returns with a dagger in each hand, stained with scopeberry juice. The deed is executed and stamped, and only requires to be registered. He was very pale and trembled violently, being seized with that remorse of conscience which every villain feels after committing crime, until he is satisfied that he isn't going to be caught at it.

He is troubled about the scopeberry juice on his hands, and wants to know if there is water enough outside of temperance organizations to wash it off. She tells him that a little turpentine will easily fix that. He starts at every sound, and seems to hear a voice which says, "Sleep no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep," adding something to the effect that Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup would be unavailing in the future to insure to him a quiet nap. Disgusted with his timidity, she snatches the daggers from his hands, and, bearing them to the front parlor, places them by the sides of the king's servants, who are drunk under the piano. This is for the purpose of fastening suspicion upon them as the guilty parties, it being the well-known custom of murderers to lie down and go to sleep, immediately after butchering a gentleman, with the gory implements of their profession in their hands.

Just before daybreak the door bell rings; McDuff, a Scotch nobleman of Irish extraction, who had been up all night at a Fenian ball, had stopped to inquire if the King was stirring yet, not knowing that the King wouldn't stir any more. Macbeth directs him to the best bedroom where the King lies. He goes there, but quickly returns, with the startling announcement that the King has been murdered!

Macbeth takes on terribly about it, of course, Mrs. Macbeth comes in in her night-gown and is carried out in a swoon; the neighbors are aroused, and a messenger is despatched at once for the Coroner. Macbeth stabs the King's servants, and tells the jury at the inquest that he couldn't help it when he saw what they had done—he never was so mortified in all his life.

The King's sons leave the country, fearful that the malady that had carried off their father might run in the family, when Macbeth starts a rumor that they were implicated in the assassination, and appoints himself King. Henceforth his career is one of blood, ably supported by Mrs. Macbeth, who, like the devoted wife that she was, did all she could to promote her husband's prosperity.

They killed Banquo, one of King Duncan's generals, but his ghost persisted in sitting at their feasts, which didn't improve their appetites particularly, and was very uncivil in the ghost. They carried on a general slaughtering business for some time, but at length McDuff raised a regiment of Fenians, and after vanquishing the "Queen's Own," put all that the King *owned* to flight, when Macbeth was killed in a hand-to-hand fight with McDuff. His last words were "Lay on McDuff, and d—d be him who first cries out, Scotch snuff!" and McDuff *laid on* with such effect that Macbeth was soon knocked out of time.

Mrs. Macbeth fled to America. The last that was heard of her she was stumping Kansas, under an assumed name, in favor of female suffrage.—*Cincinnati Times.*

## *THE WALKING MANIA.*

### A Collector Wants to Bet—A Man Offers to Walk Around the Globe—A Lover Told to "Walk"—"Unknown" Will Stretch His Legs—His Programme, Etc.

BY "GRIS."

*From the Cincinnati Times.*

The walking mania, starting from Portland, has reached Cincinnati at length. A gentleman doing business here, who of late has had a great deal of exercise for his legs in running around and making collections, thinks he can do more walking, with less effect, than any other man in America. He is ready to bet money on it. He hasn't been able to realize much of anything by his walking thus far, and desires to turn the training he has received through the exercise to some account. He wants to bet any sum from $500 up that he can walk the streets on a dunning expedition for two weeks, and collect less money than any other business man in the city. Will anybody take him?

Another walkist offers to walk around the globe without stopping to eat, sleep, or rest, provided some school-house will lend him the use of one of their globes. He is constrained to do this in order to raise money, which he don't like to work for.

A young man who has been paying close attentions to a young lady of this city, with a view to matrimony, or any other money she may chance to have, grew chivalric the other night, and offered to undertake almost any task, however difficult, to prove his love and devotion. "Bid me," said he, with true knightly rhapsody (although he wasn't worth a *rap*), "bid me tame the lion in the jungles, or restrain an office-seeker on his way to Washington, and I will do it. Ask me to climb the loftiest peak of ice-crowned Himmaleh, or address a tumultuous assembly of women's rights women in opposition to female suffrage, and it is done. Command that I should bring snow flakes from the torrid skies of Africa, or an iceberg from the sulphuric waves of ——"

"Hold," cried the maiden, "you can more easily win my commendation and contribute to my pleasure. There is a youth, Weston his name, who, starting from Portland on the Maine, is even now stretching his legs with eager intent towards Chicago. Imitate his noble example and"—

"What?"

"WALK!"

He took the hint, and walked.

We have received the programme of a pedestrian trip about to be undertaken by a Cincinnatian, who signs himself "Unknown," as he desires to make it "unbeknownst" to his family. He proposes to accomplish the stupendous feat of walking six days inside of two hundred miles. The following is his programme:—

FIRST DAY.—Starting from the Post Office at 6 A. M., walk to Paddy's run; take breakfast *on the Run*, and then walk to Hell Town (otherwise Cumminsville), where he will be taken in hand by Benedict, of the Millcreek House, who will have him blanketed and rubbed down with a ten-pin ball. While eating dinner he will be arrested by the Marshal of Cumminsville for fast driving. Benedict bails him out with a sap bucket, when he continues on his way. He walks to Cheviot by the bowlder pike and remains over night.

SECOND DAY.—Walks to Gaston's Creek, by way of the "Sharpsburg Cut-off," where he arrives at noon. Refreshed at Gaston's Creek with a cracker and a gallon of beer. Reach Hamilton, in the State of Butler, at night-fall. Hospitably entertained over night by Ben. Churchill, of the City Hotel. Serenaded by (Bob) Christie's minstrels.

THIRD DAY.—If his feet are sore he will walk on his hands to Bantum, where dinner awaits him. His dinner will consist of leg of mutton, chicken legs, leg of a turkey, *calves'* liver, and pigs' feet, washed down with *Walker's ale*, a diet well calculated to strengthen him on his pins. After dinner he will walk into Felicity, where he will proceed to walk into his supper, if he has sufficient strength left to do it.

FOURTH DAY.—After a difficulty with the landlord about his bill, he will walk off on his car. Stop at a blacksmith shop at noon to be shod. Lunch. Continuing on his way, reach New Richmond at nightfall. Retire early, after bathing his feet in neat's foot oil.

FIFTH DAY.—After breakfast walk on board the Mary Ament, and walk the hurricane deck until the boat arrives at California, when, if the water isn't too cold, he will give an exhibition to the passengers of "walking the plank." As it will require several hours to resuscitate him after this trying performance, and as he will be several miles ahead of time, he will remain at California on exhibition until the following day.

SIXTH DAY.—He will walk into Cincinnati by the "Rollins' Cut-off," which follows the windings of the river, reaching here at four o'clock P. M.

A banquet will be given him on his arrival, at the Clarendan Hotel, if he will pay for it. Manager Miles, of the National Theatre, has tendered him the use of a private box to see John Owens, at the usual rates. *Cartes de visite* of the "Unknown" for sale at Van Loo's, in case he succeeds. If he fails, they will be given away. Responsible gentlemen will accompany "Unknown" on the trip, to see that he don't run any while he walks, or ride while going on foot. A special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* will be along with a telegraph apparatus on a wheelbarrow, to send despatches every five minutes, exclusively for this paper.

### A Tight Money Market.

[In 1858 the extreme trouble in financial affairs drew forth many humorous effusions from the pens of some unfeeling wretches, whose productions may in one case be slightly altered to suit admirably the present time.]

Hanging 'round the corners,
  Boring every friend,
Sneaking into banks—
  Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
  Of every man you meet;
Bless me! This is awful,
  Such tightness on the street.

Merchants very idle,
  Praying for a check,
Want to keep a-going—
  Stretch it neck and neck:
Dabblers in stocks,
  Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
  They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
  Have such awful props,
Twenty thousand Bulls
  Seem to hold their stocks;
Many of the Bears
  In the troubles sharing,
Now begin to feel
  They've been overbearing.

Risky speculators,
  Tumbling with the stock,
Never mind the stopping,
  More than any clock;
Still they give big dinners,
  Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
  For a winding up.

"National" Institutions,
  Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
  Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
  Crumble out of sight—
With so many "smashes"
  No wonder money's *tight*.

Gentlemen of means—
  Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
  Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
  Willing to pay double—
Find that they can borrow
  Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
  Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
  Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
  Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
  Is so much to their credit.

Currency is contracting,
  Credit all is cracked,
Women all expanding,
  As if to counteract.
Uneasiness increasing—
  Where will the trouble end?
Every one would borrow,
  But no one has to lend.

Dodging round the corners,
  Trying every source;
Asking at the banks—
  Nothing there, of course;
Money getting tighter,
  Misery complete—
Bless me! but 'tis awful,
  The tightness on the street.

### Piquant Pellets.

—The Chinese in California are a curious "institution." They are shrewd, and have a vein of dry humor which sounds especially quaint when delivered in their queer "pigeon English." One of them, in San Francisco, met a prominent Democrat the other day in the streets of that city, and spoke thus unto him:—"Say, what for Haight he no likee Chinaman? He Gubnor now; he makee all Chinamen leave, you tinkee so? What for all Democlat allee time talkee dam Chinaman? Chinaman allee same Democlat, no likee nigger, no likee Injun. Bime-by Chinaman vote allee same Mellican man, I guess so, what you tink? Democlat heap taxee Chinaman ten dollar one month, no can pay, too muchee!" The "Democlat's" reply is not given.

—"Never," said Theodore Hook, "let man and wife play together at whist. They are always telegraphs: and if they fancy their looks are watched they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered, 'No, you can never win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have established a code.' 'Dear me! signals by looks?' 'No,' said he, 'signals by words. If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says:—'Dear, begin.' Dear begins with *d*, so does diamonds, and out comes one from the lady. If he has to lead and she says, 'S. my love,' she wants a spade. 'Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards.' Mrs. Smigsmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle 'Come, my love,' on either side, produces a club."

—Dr. Jenner once sent a couple of ducks to a patient, with the accompanying epigram:—

"I've despatched, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss Lucy is very much better;
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And, therefore, I've sent her a couple of quacks."

Impromptu, in answer to the foregoing:—

"Yes, 'twas polite, truly, my very good friend,
Thus 'a couple of quacks' to your patient to send;
Since there's nothing so likely as 'quacks,' it is plain,
To make work for 'a regular doctor, again.'"

—"Oh! the Snow, the Beautiful Snow," will soon boast as many parodies as "Excelsior." List to these imaginative lines on the "Tail of the Pup:"—

"Oh! the pup, the beautiful pup!
Drinking his milk from his beautiful cup,
Gamboling around so frisky and free,
First gnawing a bone, then biting a flea,
Jumping,
Running,
After the pony;
Beautiful pup, you will soon be Bologna."

## THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

## AS A FIRE-PROOF. LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

### Tried in a Fiery Furnace for Five Hours, and Comes Out Without Even a Scar, Still Ready for a Like Trial, or for Use.

### THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE,

### WITH THE BOSTON PATENT, MAIMED FOR LIFE, BACK BROKEN, SIDES TWISTED, WARPED, AND CAVED IN. ITS OUTER WOOD CASE BADLY CHARRED.

### THAT IT ESCAPED WITH THE BREATH OF LIFE IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LIBERALITY OF ITS OPPONENT, AND NOT TO ITS OWN POWER.

MR. CHARLES PARHAM'S STATEMENT.

I reached the ground selected to burn the safes at about 8 A. M., on the 6th of November; I found a suitable brick furnace partly erected, designed to burn two safes, one of them already placed by Sadler, who insisted that the safes should be burned in a furnace; Evans & Watson were there also, but refused positively to put their safe (got up with extra bands across the door, made expressly for the test) into the furnace, but insisted that the placing of the Safes should be left entirely to a committee. Sadler was willing to have a committee to see that the test was a fair one in all respects; that the Safes were placed equally exposed to heat in the furnace, but insisted that they must be burned in the furnace. As the parties could not agree on this point, two sets of Safes were burned. I examined very minutely the two Safes burned by Sadler in the furnace. The breadth of Lillie's Safe was a ½ inch, and the width one inch greater only than Evans & Watson's outside. The composition walls in Lillie's were just six inches, and about the same in Evans & Watson's, including the water tanks or steam patent. I found Evans & Watson's Safe in perfect order; no part of it disturbed in the least. Mr. Lillie was charged with boring a hole and tampering with the safe. He admitted he bored a gimblet-hole through the wooden case the cans rest upon, simply to see if the structure back was a filled chamber, as had been represented, and found it was. I found the front and rear chambers both steam chambers, and this wood separated them, and that the makers had bored any number of holes through the same case, to allow the steam to pass from one chamber to the other, which proves that the hole was not injurious, but Mr. Lillie at once plugged it up. The Safe was then placed in the furnace, on a line with Lillie's, about two feet from the ground, both face up, resting on brick columns. The furnace was well arranged and finished, and the fire started about half-past 12 P. M. The fire was made with dry pine wood, and for the first half hour the draft was stronger on the north side, and kindled first under Evans & Watson's. After the fire was well kindled, the wind drove the fire hardest under Lillie's, and for the last half hour before the fire was stopped, the wood was raked from under Evans & Watson's, while the heat was intense under Lillie's, to make up for the excess under Evans & Watson's the first half hour. Soon after 5 o'clock the water was put upon the fire and safes, by the earnest request of myself and others, as I supposed both Safes must be destroyed, as the heat was so intense.

About 9 A. M. the next morning the safes were opened, Evans & Watson's first. The outside of the safe was literally used up, the Book case charred in front, but not charred inside. On further examination I found the wood case against which the cans rest badly charred, and the water in the cans quite two-thirds gone, and the moisture all out of the outer chamber, and the whole appearance indicated that the Safe must soon have succumbed in that intense heat.

Lillie's Safe was next opened, and the Book-case was found swelled with steam, and the wooden door had to be broken to get to the Book-case, but no part of the case was charred or scorched in the least, and had not even the smell of fire. The papers were not injured in any respect; were both dry and bright, except a small port on that were at the bottom as the Safe was placed, and they were saturated with water thrown upon the Safe to cool it, and which ran through the edge of the door, the face being upwards, and having remained so all night. There was some steam inside the Safe, caused by the water, but no smoke whatever. From a very close examination of the Safe at the time and since, I am fully satisfied the same safe may be put back into a similar furnace and stand the same test without injury.

CHARLES PARHAM, Mechanic, 1704 Sansom st.

CITIZENS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, having been requested by M. C. Sadler to investigate and report the testing of Safes on the 6th of November, and the result, would make the following report:—That we were severally on the ground, and saw the Safes in the fire: that we consider the test a very thorough and fair one: that we could not see that one Safe had any advantage over the other, except that the wind drove a larger amount of heat on Lillie's Safe the latter part of the time, and, until the fire was well kindled, had the same effect on the Steam Patent Safe.

We have made a full examination of the two Safes burned in the furnace by Sadler, and find Lillie's Safe entirely sound and not in the least affected by heat, so far as we can discover, outside or inside. We find the Evans & Watson Safe, with the steam patent, in a very dilapidated state—the outer or iron structure burnt, twisted, broken, and literally used up; the wood case back of the water cans much charred; and it is our opinion, from its appearance, that it could not have stood a severe heat much longer, while Lillie's Safe, to all appearances, would stand the same test again without injury.

CHARLES PARHAM, No. 1704 Sansom street.
D. B. BROWN, No 919 Chesnut street.
R. WETHERILL, No. 609 Arch street.
C. L. MAISER, No. 434 Race street.
M. L. VANDERSLICE, No. 316 S. Juniper street.
JAMES CLEMSON, Bingham House.
H. A. BARTLETT, No. 117 N. Front street.
WM. SIMPSON, Twenty-first and Filbert streets.
J. N. WILFONG, mechanic, No. 237 N. Tenth street.
C. GASCOYN, merchant, No. 32 N. Third street.

### THE GREAT BURGLAR SAFE TEST. LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE IMPENETRABLE—THE MOST SCIENTIFIC DRILLS NONPLUSSED—THE WEDGE AND THE SLEDGE SUCCUMB—BURGLARS STAND BACK ABASHED—COMPETITORS DARE NOT MEET IT.

The following certificates and statements speak for themselves:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.

We hereby certify that at Mr. Sadler's request we had prepared the best mercury-tempered and the most approved shaped drills for drilling chilled iron we could make: that two of our best workmen, with about four tons pressure, operated upon the safe about six hours; that they succeeded to get a little over half through the door, and struck a metal so hard as to destroy the edge of the drill at once, and no further progress could be made. We are entirely satisfied that no burglar can penetrate the safe with a drill, in any time he may have to work, if at all.

ROBERT O. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Exchange, below Chesnut street, Machinists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.

This may certify that, for the purpose of testing one of Lillie's Burglar-Proof Safes, I first prepared a good number of fine steel wedges, and drove them, with hammer and sledge, until I destroyed the wedges. I next tried the sledge with all my power for some time upon the Safe with no success, and I am perfectly satisfied that neither the wedge nor the sledge has any power to open the Safe in any way the burglar can use them.

WM. JONES, Wheelwright, No. 2129 Filbert st.

The undersigned, being present, saw the operation of the drill, and of the wedging and sledging of the Lillie safe referred to in the certificates of Messrs. Morehouse & Co. and William Jones, and from the quality of the tools, the immense power applied, and the time employed, I can scarcely conceive that it would be possible for burglars to accomplish as much towards entering the safe in any time they have to operate, even if not disturbed by the noise from the sledge. CHARLES PARHAM.

THE RESULT.

In a review of the above statements and certificates (the truth of which is beyond cavil), the following facts are demonstrated beyond a question:—

First. That Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will burn up two of the Steam Patent Safes, one after the other, the composition walls both being equal, and still be fit for use.

Second. That Lillie's Safe is thoroughly fire-proof beyond a doubt.

Third. That Lillie's Safe, as now made, is proof against the drill, wedge, and even sledge—the only practical implements in the hands of burglars, and the evidence of its superiority over all other burglar-proof safes is, that no other maker had the confidence to even operate on Lillie's, or place their own in competition, the test having been publicly announced for a long time, and free to all to operate upon it, and without response.

The object of the fire proof test was not to show that Lillie's Safe was fire proof. That has been proved in hundreds of cases in fires the most intense—even in great conflagrations—but to ascertain what advantages the Boston Steam Patent has over the common method of filling Safes, and the result shows most clearly that its only advantage is the extra thickness of the walls, if the test is fairly made. As to the thickness of walls, it costs no more to make the composition walls six inches than three inches, but the six-inch wall in a full-sized Safe contracts the room inside about one half and the buyer pays $250 for the same room with a six-inch wall that he would get for $125 with a three-inch wall; and if a three-inch wall will stand any fire required, as Lillie's Safe will, then the extra thickness is useless. But it is no test to place a three-inch against a six-inch wall, as the latter would stand a longer fire than two of the others, both Safes made just alike.

The kind of Safe wanted is a sufficient fire-proof to stand any heat required, and still more a thorough burglar proof. The statistics show at least $10,000 loss by burglary from Safes to $1 by fire, and Lillie's is the only practical fire and burglar-proof Safe made at any price the majority can afford to pay.

The two Safes burned in the furnace (the regular test), and the Safe tested as a burglar-proof, are now in my store, No. 639 Arch street, just as the fire and the operators left them; and every man interested is specially invited to examine the Safes and judge for himself as to their merits.

**M. C. SADLER**, Agent, No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—It will be understood that the above statements are made by disinterested citizens, and not made by a packed, self-constituted, or subsidized committee, with a feed lawyer at its head. It will be also understood that in a future article I shall fully analyze the report of Evans & Watson's disinterested committee of the Bogus Safe Burning: also, the false charges made in connection therewith, and give a short history of the Professional Safe Burning in this vicinity in connection with this Steam Patent [11 18mtus3rp] M. C. S., Agent.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## INCORPORATED 1835.

### OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

| From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867. | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $660,090·90 | |
| On Fire Risks | 153,596·11 | |
| | | $813,687·01 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866 | | 336,305·00 |
| | | $1,149,992·01 |

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

| As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867. | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $606,803·79 | |
| On Fire Risks | 136,342·51 | |
| | | $743,146·30 |
| Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc | | 105,445·09 |
| | | $848,591·39 |

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year, as above.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marine and Inland Navigation Losses | $368,434·11 | |
| Fire Losses | 65,854·95 | |
| Return Premiums | 52,828·87 | |
| Reinsurances | 40,035·54 | |
| Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc | 40,690·72 | |
| Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc | 20,618·59 | |
| Expenses, etc | 17,082·43 | |
| | | $605,545·21 |
| | | $243,046·18 |

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·00 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562·50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax) | 125,625·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 15,000 | 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,500 | 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800·00 |
| 5000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000·00 |
| 20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000·00 |
| 201,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 201,900·00 |
| $1,101,400 par. | Market value | $1,102,802·50 |
| | Cost $1,089,679 26. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurance made | 219,135·67 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 43,334·36 |
| | Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value | 3,017·00 |
| | Cash in Bank $103,017·10 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 198·51 | |
| | | 103,315·62 |
| | | $1,507,605·15 |

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No. certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Joseph H. Seal, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | George G. Leiper, |
| John R. Penrose, | Hugh Craig, |
| James Traquair, | John D. Taylor, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | George W. Bernardou, |
| Samuel E. Stokes, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| Henry Sloan, | James B. McFarland, |
| William G. Boulton, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Edward Darlington, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Edward Lafourcade, | A. B. Berger, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | D. T. Morgan, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 23 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
110§ GOLD-SMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Converts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14§

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY,
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 236 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital $30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [5 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

### AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

### FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

**LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"**

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**FARR & BROTHER,**

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

### LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

**GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,**

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11tp

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

### G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 24]

### AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

**C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,**

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22, S. FIFTH Street.*

### STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

**GEORGE SHARP,**

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J/M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

**HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,**

3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

### J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

### PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

### 628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

**HOOP SKIRTS,**

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 ]

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

DIMPFEL'S

### PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

**Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.**

11 7 thstulm] F. P. DIMPFEL,

OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

THE COSFELDT PATENT LOWWATER DETECTOR COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
OFFICE, No. 132 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

| PRESIDENT, | TREASURER, |
|---|---|
| WM. A. STEPHENS. | A. MERINO. |

DIRECTORS,—

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. A. STEPHENS, | S. J. SOLMS, |
| WM. C. HOUSTON, | A. MERINO. |

The Company is now prepared to apply its Low-water Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Costeldt, patented June 13, 1865, is conceded to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.

Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 thsm6t

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SMOKE STACKS.—TWO SMOKE STACKS, 56 inches diameter, 32 and 45 feet long, in good order, for sale very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

TANKS.—A LARGE LOT OF WROUGHT Iron Tanks, various sizes, 200 to 1200 gallons each, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

BOILERS.—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ABOUT 150 horse-power each, suitable for distillery, factory, steamboat, etc.; one or both for sale, very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

FANS, PUMPS, ETC.—SECOND-HAND Dempfill Fans, Sewell's Pumps, Donkey Engines, Smoke Stacks, large wrought iron Shafts, Connecting Rods, etc., for sale very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

LEATHER.—ABOUT 5000 POUNDS HEAVY Lacing Leather, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

SPRINGS.—A LARGE LOT ROWLAND'S Springs, 2-inch, four and five plates, for sale in lots to suit, less than manufacturers' prices, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

### BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
12/7tfr Philadelphia.

### FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

### GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 8

## FINANCIAL.

### BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

**Dealers in all Government Securities.**

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

**Compound Interest Notes Wanted.**

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

### FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

### Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

### BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien, |
| Nathan Hilles, | Osgood Welsh, |
| Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hoyt, |
| Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn. |
| Edward B. Orne, | |

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
*Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*
JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1]] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

### 7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

*CONVERTED INTO*

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

### DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

### U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

### SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

| | |
|---|---|
| NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., |
| PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK. |

*Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.* 1 1]

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

## PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

### PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GIRARD ROW.

### E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

No. 1100 CHESNUT Street.

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

## WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

### 831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

### B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

## SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

### LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

*Is attributable to the following facts:—*

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

### LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one-half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of:—

200 wagons,
50 wagon wheels,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,
78 ambulance springs,
59 saws, hand, buck, etc.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,
5 cook ranges,
1098 H. and M. collars,
114 feet large and small hose,
114 office chairs,
589 chains, breast traces, etc.,
55 bridles, riding, wagon, etc.,
19 saddles, McC., etc.,
30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
103 blankets,
4 sets cartharness,
16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
39 sets ambulance do.,
19 sets lead do. do.,
500 lbs. assorted rope,
5 paulins,
21 picks,
29 spades,
64 L. and S. handle shovels,
23 kettles, camp, iron, etc.,
32 anvils, together with carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK,
Nov. 18, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:—

55,162½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats, damaged.
30 Yards Buckram.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, 10 per cent. down at time of sale.

The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, and
11 19 5t Quartermaster United States Army.

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An Inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

### $94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

BY ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

*See New York Papers of 17th September.*

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

### SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

**MARVIN & CO.,**

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mws3m

### C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

## SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 25 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
8 16] No. 13 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

## AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,

November 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 21 3t

NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being Thanksgiving, our sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 29th inst. [11 23 4t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [11 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

November 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 19 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

November 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 20 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,

November 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 22 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

November 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 23 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS, ETC.,

November 26, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange, will include—

SEVENTEENTH STREET, Nos. 248 and 250 (South)—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
POPLAR AND HUTCHINSON, N. W. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1231—Two story Brick Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 1507—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 717—Genteel Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 215—Modern Residence.
VINE, No. 1114—Modern Residence.
RIVER DELAWARE—17 Acres, Twenty-fifth Ward.
MARKET, Nos. 1713, 1715, 1717, and 1719—Valuable Stores.
WEST DELANCEY PLACE, No. 2121—Modern Residence.
BROWN, No. 1903—Modern Dwelling.
CREASE, No. 1342—Genteel Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH, No. 1145 (South)—Neat Dwelling.
PALMER—Valuable Lot.
PASCHAL, No. 1017—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$27 a Year.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

10 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
15 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
30 shares Union National Bank.
20 shares Central National Bank.
81 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
2 $1000 Bonds Union Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, 6 per cent., payable in gold. [11 22 3t
50 shares First National Bank.
22 shares First National Bank of Camden.
120 shares Morris Canal, common stock.
4 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
$7500 Vinton Furnace Coal Company Bonds.
1 share Pennsylvania Railroad.
Season Ticket Academy of Music.
Catalogues now ready. 11 23

SALE OF FOREIGN BOOKS.
Consignment of Mr. Edward Lumley, London.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons, November 25, 26, 27, at 4 o'clock, including many scarce and curious works in English, French, Greek, Latin, German, and Italian languages. [11 21 4t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 322 N. Front street, superior Furniture, including Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, three suits Cottage Chamber Furniture. [11 23 2t

MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 717 Spruce street, by order of Executor, surplus Mahogany Furniture, Hair Mattresses, fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc. [11 23 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

VERY LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FANCY GOODS,
For the Holiday Season, of the Importation of Messrs. B. Diament & Co., New York.
On Monday morning,

25th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, we will sell, in lots to suit the City Jobbing and Retail Trade, 850 lots Fancy Goods, for Holiday Sales. This sale will consist of full lines of entirely new goods just landed, and will be found to comprise the choicest assortment of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city.

Particulars in future advertisements. [11 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 12 N. Ninth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 12 N. Ninth street, will be sold the Furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising oiled walnut chamber suit, cottage suit, hair cloth parlor furniture, dining room and kitchen furniture, oil cloths, etc.

The furniture is in good order, and can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 11 22 2t

## REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

### C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

*No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,*

3 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### NEW CHEAP BOOKS.

**2000 KINDS OF $2 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.**

The following are the titles of a few of the new, cloth-bound, perfect

**$2 BOOKS WE ARE SELLING AT 50 CENTS:—**

Prince of Kashma, Hallam's Remains, Pulpit Pungencies, A Good Fight, by Charles Reade, Free Government, Hidden Depths, Yacht Voyages, Pendennis, Old Merchants of New York, Humbugs of the World, etc.

We also select the following titles from our list of

**$1·50 CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS WE ARE SELLING AT 25 CENTS:—**

Adrift in Dixie, South Since the War, Baked Meats of the Funeral, Centeola, Wylkens Wylder, John Gulderstring's Sin, etc.

**THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS**

Are Blot's Cookery, Woman's Strategy, Corry O'Lanus, Love in Letters, Harem Life in Turkey, Prayers of the Ages, Guardian Angel, by O. W. Holmes, Madame Swetchine's Memoirs, Waiting for the Verdict, Strickland's Queens of England (abridged), and the Illustrated Show-bound, Lucille and Lover's Diary, all at

**CLOSING OUT PRICES.**

The largest and finest assortment in the city of

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS,**

In Gilt, Walnut, and Rustic Frames, closing out at manufacturers' net wholesale prices,
Catalogues ready for distribution.

**STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.**

TOY AND JUVENILE BOOKS,
STANDARD BOOKS,
In cloth and fine bindings,
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, ETC.,

**AT PANIC PRICES.**

**G. W. PITCHER'S**
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE. [1t
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
STOCK, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

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### "GET THE BEST."

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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| **AGNES WILBUR**; or, A Daughter's Influence. By Miss C. M. Trowbridge. 3 illustrations | $ ·90 |
| **ARTHUR MERTON**; or, Sinning and Sorrowing. By Miss C. E. Kelly. 4 illustrations | 1·25 |
| **HEAVENWARD—EARTHWARD.** (The $300 Prize volume.) By Miss Harriet B. McKeever. 4 illustrations | 1·25 |
| **HELEN MACGREGOR**; or, Conquest and Sacrifice. By Mrs. C. Y. Barlow. 4 illustrations | 1·25 |
| **HOME VINEYARD.** (The) Sketches of Mission Work. By Miss Caroline E. Kelly. 3 illustrations | 80 |
| **LIFE-SCENES FROM THE FOUR GOSPELS.** By Rev. George Jones, M. A. With a Map of Palestine and 25 illustrations | 2·00 |
| **MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.** By Prof. John S. Hart, Senior Editor of "*The Sunday-School Times*" | 50 |
| **ONE HUNDRED GOLD DOLLARS.** By Mrs. J. E. McConaughy. 3 illustrations | 90 |
| **TILMAN LORING**; or, Minister or Merchant. By Rev. J. K. Nutting. 3 illustrations | 90 |
| **TOM MILLER**; or, After Many Days. By Mrs. M. E. Rockwell. 4 illustrations | 1·25 |

Besides our own publications, we have more than SIX HUNDRED varieties of the choicest and best Juvenile Books, carefully selected from the principal publishing houses in this country. Samples of our Illustrated Papers, and a Descriptive List of Books, may be obtained *free* on application

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
11 23 s4t No. 148 S. FOURTH Street.

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### CHEAP BOOKS! CHEAP BOOKS!!—

$2·00 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
$1·00 BOOKS SELLING AT 25 CENTS.

A large variety just assorted at these popular prices.

ALL BOOKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALL OF PRANG'S CHROMOS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Call at the Cheap Book Store, and select a $2·00 Book for 50 cents, or a $1·00 Book for 25 cents.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
11 23 1t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

---

JOHN E. POTTER & CO. WILL PUBLISH on the 10th of December, EMERSON BENNETT'S masterly conception,

THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST:
A TALE OF THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.
By EMERSON BENNETT,
Author of "The Forged Will," "Prairie Flower," "Clara Moreland," "Border Rover," etc., etc.
12mo. Large clear type, and handsomely bound in English Cloth. Price, $2.

Since the death of Cooper, Emerson Bennett is unquestionably the best living delineator of American border life. His are no morbid creations of fancy, but stern realities evoked from the troubled past. Backwoods life, with all its vicissitudes, adventures, struggles, perils, tragedies, and fierce contentions between the white man and the red, is so clearly portrayed by his vigorous and graphic pen, that he who reads has the whole frontier before him.

The "Phantom of the Forest" is one of the best of his productions—original in conception and is destined to have an immense sale and an enduring popularity.

Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 614 and 617 SANSOM Street,
11 23 stuth4t Philadelphia.

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS,

**WOOD & CARY,**
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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### MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16¾

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### BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 22stuthsrp **J. G. FULLER.**

## DRY GOODS.

### J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES DAILY
IN
FOREIGN
DRESS GOODS,
AT
One-Half the Former Prices,
AND WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 25,
BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS
At $3.50.
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS
AT 75 CENTS. [11 23 3t

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BY THE CASE, DOZEN, OR SINGLY,
**PARIS WAX CRYING DOLL BABIES,**
BELOW MARKET PRICES.
Especially Liberal Terms to Committees for Fairs.
CURLY-HEADED DOLLS,
CHINA DOLLS, ETC. ETC
CHOICE IMPORTED POMADES,
CHOICE IMPORTED SOAPS, ETC. ETC.,
AS LOW AS DOMESTIC PRICES.

HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.
1t] WHITE MARBLE BUILDING.

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### PLAID IRISH POPLINS

**REDUCED TO $1·50.**

**PLAIN IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1·50.**

$2 All-wool Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·25.
Plain All-wool Poplins, at 62, 75, 87 cents, $1.

**$6·50 MOIRE ANTIQUES,**

Buff, Rose Color, Green and Blue, Slightly Imperfect, reduced to $3.

**15,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,**

The best ever offered for the money, only 16 cents.

**DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,**

At as low prices as they can be bought anywhere in the city.

**WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.**

**FINE SHAWLS.**

We have a complete stock of Handsome Shawls

**AT VERY LOW PRICES.** [1t

**H. STEEL & SON,**
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

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ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION.
**EVANS & PHIPPS,**
TENTH and ARCH Streets,

Have just received another large lot of just such goods as the ladies want, purchased since the great recent decline.

**LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.**

A great variety of shades, very cheap.

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.**

Some splendid styles, for Men's and Boys' wear, at great bargains, from 75 cents up.

**DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!**

We have the gayest and most beautiful styles in the market, at very low prices.

**SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!**

A large assortment of magnificent Shawls at prices to suit you, ranging from $3 up.

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS!**

A cheap auction lot, of five hundred pairs, which willbe offered at

**TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,**

The prices ranging from $1·50 per pair up.

**LADIES, NOW IS THE TIME.**

If you want to get some of the cheapest goods ever offered in the city, go to the

**WIDE-AWAKE STORE.**

9 14stf] EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. Corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets.

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### STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

**WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, THE REDUCED PRICES OF WHICH WILL MAKE IT THE INTEREST OF ALL TO EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.**

**SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, POPLINS, AND DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.**

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CLOAKINGS.**

**TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, AND TOWELS.**

**FLANNELS OF EVERY VARIETY, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.**

**LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES.** 3 9a§

## DRY GOODS.

### LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

*IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.*

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

*CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.*

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

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### COTTON GOODS.

*STILL LOWER PRICES.*

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 5 cents.
DELAINES.
NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.
MUSLINS.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

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### BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

**LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.**

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

**J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,**
*NORTHWEST CORNER*
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11fsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

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### MILLIKEN'S
### LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

**ANOTHER INVOICE OF**

**EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,**

**FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES**

Received Direct from Europe.

**FINE TABLE CLOTHS**

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF
**REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.**

G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18wsm§rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

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### 23. BARGAINS! 23.

At the Cheap Store,
No. 23 N. NINTH STREET.

A job lot of SOILED BLANKETS, Cheap.
CLOAKING CLOTHS to suit all tastes, at very low prices.
A Few of those IMPORTED CLOTH SACQUES LEFT.
BEST CALICOES IN THE MARKET, 12½ cents.
A fine assortment of DELAINES, at 18¾ cents.
MUSLINS, FLANNELS, AND LINEN GOODS, very low.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.
BLANKET AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MERINO POPLINS, AND A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, AT OLD TIME PRICES.
Just received, a full line of BALMORALS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

**F. SCHUELLERMANN,**
11 9 s3t No. 23 North NINTH Street.

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GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

### M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
**DRESS GOODS.**

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12smwtf

## DRY GOODS.

### MARKET AND NINTH.
### COOPER & CONARD

**ONE MILLION CENTS WORTH, AND OVER, OF CLOAKINGS.**

LIGHT
CHINCHILLAS.
LIGHT
HYDE PARKS.
LIGHT
NORWALKS.
LIGHT
WHITNEYS.
LIGHT
VELOURS.
WHITE
CLOAKINGS.
DARK
CLOAKINGS.
BLACK
CLOAKINGS.

Together with about ONE MILLION CENTS worth of BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, bought since the recent immense decline. [9 7 stuth

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### WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
**OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,**
CHOICE GOODS,
**At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.**

| | |
|---|---|
| BONNET VELVETS, | BONNET RIBBONS, |
| PLUSHES, | SASH RIBBONS, |
| SATINS, | TRIMMING RIBBONS, |
| CORDED SILKS, | VELVET RIBBONS, |
| POULT DE SOIES, | SATIN RIBBONS, |
| GRO DE NAPLES, | MANTUA RIBBONS, |
| MARCELLINE, | CRAPE RIBBONS, |

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

| | |
|---|---|
| POINT, | MALTESE, |
| BRUSSELS, | THREAD, |
| VALENCIENNES, | REAL BLOND, |
| GUIMPURE, | CLUNY, |

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

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### RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

**WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,**
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

**LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,**
**FUR BEAVERS,**
**ASTRACHANS,**
**VELVETEENS,**
**CHINCHILLAS,**
**TUFTED BEAVERS,**
**ETC. ETC. ETC.**

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

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### JAMES & LEE,

**NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,**
**SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,**
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF**
PANTALOON STUFFS,
**OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** [8 24s

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GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

### E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

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### INDIA SHAWLS.

**GEORGE FRYER,**
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

**RICH DRESS SILKS,**
**BLACK SILKS,**
**POPLINS,**
**CLOAKINGS**
10 2 48t] **CLOAKS, ETC.,**

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

## DRY GOODS.

### SIXTY DAYS TO COME

WE WILL OFFER
OUR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
*NEW AND FASHIONABLE*
SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT SUCH PRICES
*AS WILL DEFY COMPETITION*
**And Insure Rapid Sales,**
**THUS OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES TO SELECT FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF**
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

**EDWIN HALL & CO.,**
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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### PRICE & WOOD,

**N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,**
HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1000 Silk Fans, suitable for Presents and the Opera.
Handsome Ivory Stick Fans, very cheap.
Handsome Gilt Stick Fans, $3·50 up to $7·50, worth from $10 to $15.
The above Goods were imported expressly for us, and are less than importers' prices.
Wax Dolls, Watch Stands, Cigar Stands, Albums, Porte-Monnaies, Purses, Travelling Bags, Companions, and several other articles, at very low prices.
A large assortment Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very cheap; Lace Handkerchiefs, from 40 cents up to $2; Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Gents' colored bordered Handkerchiefs; Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs' 16, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Flannels! Flannels!—All-wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.
Heavy yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents.
¾ and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Best Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! VERY CHEAP!

Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins. Heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, and 16 cents. Yard wide Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 16 cents.
American Calicoes and Delaines, etc.
Heavy Ginghams, fast colors, 15 cents.

**PRICE & WOOD,**
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Taylor's Elder Flower Soap, [9 21 smw tJ1

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### POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

**RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,**
727
CHESNUT STREET.
1 14 tJ1

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### CLOAKINGS.

**WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF**
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
**WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,**
**IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF**
*FANCY CASSIMERES,*
*COATINGS,*
**AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.**

**MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,**
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

## DRY GOODS.

### E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Has Purchased Within the Past Week,
in New York, at Auction,
GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Job Lots of Real Lace Goods.

LACE EMBROIDERED HDKFS., 50 cents to $1.
FRENCH LINEN SETS, TRIMMED WITH REAL CLUNY, $1·75 and $2·00.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN HDKFS., HEMSTITCHED.
500 REAL VALENCIENNE HDKFS., $2·25 to $2·75, A GREAT BARGAIN.
REAL VALENCIENNE SETS, $1·50. COST OVER $7·00.
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED TUCKED SETS, $2·00 to $4·00.
500 RUFFLED LACE COLLARS, 31 to 55 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CLUNY COLLARS.

**HANDKERCHIEFS:**

HEMSTITCHED AND PLAIN, VERY CHEAP.
5000 PURSES, WITH CHAINS, 20 to 25 cents; cost over double.
SILK VELVET PURSES, from auction, 37, 45, and 50 cents.
ELEGANT GILT FANS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
SANDAL WOOD AND WHITE SILK FANS 75 cents.
HANDSOME SILK UMBRELLAS.

**SKIRTS.**

Can be adapted to fit any lady; can be lengthened or made short at pleasurer of wearer, suitable for Skating Skirts.

E. R. LEE.
11 28stuf No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

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### E. R. LEE,

**NO. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.**
TEN CASES OF
CRYING DOLL BABIES,
**BY THE CASE "OR OTHERWISE,"**
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

A Liberal discount to Storekeepers.
11 23stuf 3t] E. R. LEE.

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WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

### HAMRICK & COLE

Being determined to effect a speedy reduction of
**SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,**
**OFFER TO-DAY**

**PIM'S REAL IRISH POPLINS, GAY PLAIDS, AT $2, REDUCED FROM $3.**

**PIM'S REAL IRISH POPLINS, BLACK AND COLORS, AT $2·50.**

**MAGNIFICENT BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, REDUCED FROM $9 TO $6·50.**

**RICH FIGURED SILKS, BLK. GROUNDS, $2.**

**GOLD STRIPED SILKS REDUCED TO $1·50.**

**CLOAKING VELVETS.**

**32-INCH REAL LYONS, $15.**

**PONSON'S LYONS VELVETS, 28, 32, AND 36 INCHES, BEST IMPORTED.**

**ANOTHER LOT BLK. POPLIN ALPACAS, 50 CTS. TO $1, LOWER THAN BEFORE**

Double width All-wool Plaids, 25 cents.
$18 Broche Long Shawls, All-wool, reduced from $20
$25 " " " " " $35
$30 " " " " " $40
$50 " " " " " $65
$65 " " " " " $80

We shall undersell in preference to being undersold,

HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

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BLACK DOTTED VEIL NET, various qualities, from 60 cents, all silk, to $1·75 per yard, unusually good for the price.

**PLAIN BLACK BRUSSELS NET,**

Double ground, various qualities. This Net is strong, will not pull out of shape, bias or straight.

**NET FOR CANDY BAGS.**

The attention of Sunday Schools, Festivals, or Fair Committees is invited to this lot of Nets as low-priced and very suitable for the above purposes, only 6¼ cents a yard.

**SPECIAL.**

On our Bargain Escritoire may be found

**LINEN COLLARS,**

Ancient style. A fine Linen Collar, three inches deep, for 5 cents. Each Collar will make a pair of Cuffs.

**BLACK LACE VEILS,**

10 cents, one-third the old gold value; 15 cents for an all Silk Lace Veil, reduced from 75 cents.

Also,

**FINEST CAMBRIC AND THREAD VEILS,**

At reduced prices, at

WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

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NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—**NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS,** by the yard.

**NOTTINGHAM SHORT CURTAIN LACE,** ⅝ to a yard wide, for narrow windows, sash doors, etc.

**NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.**
**NOTTINGHAM PILLOW LACES,**

from 3 inches to 13 inches; Valance Lace, from 3 cents a yard to 18 cents for the 13 inch wide, actually less than a gold valuation.

From the stock on hand, we can fill the largest orders at once in any description of Nottingham Laces, at

WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
EIGHTH Street,
1t First Lace Store above Filbert, west side.

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LINEN CENTRE PIECES FOR HDKFS., fine and sheer, at 20 cents; together with Edgings, Laces, and Insertings, to make Handkerchiefs, at one-half store prices, at

WORNE'S,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

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THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 §5p

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TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7§5p